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Statutes and Articles of War for
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sideration has also been shewn, it
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LUSTRES.

MESSRS
Griffiths, Cook & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
BY THE
WARREN HASTINGS,
A FEW
VERY PRETTY
4-Light
LUSTRES:
SOME OF WHICH
ARE FITTED UP
WITH PAINTED
GLASS SHADES,
OTHERS WITH
CUT GLASS
AND
FROSTED SHADES,
AND
THE REMAINDER
WITH PLAIN
GLASS SHADES.

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CHARLES BATTLE,
ON THE BEACH.
JANUARY 11th, 1819.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will
and Testament of **MAJOR**
GENERAL JAMES INNES,
of the Madras Establishment, de-
ceased, having been granted by
the Supreme Court of Judicature
at Madras, to **MISS ELIZA-
BETH INNES,** Executrix, and
JOHN DUNCAN, Esq. one of
the Executors in India therein
named.—All Persons having de-
mands upon, being indebted to,
or holding Property belonging to
the said Estate, are requested
forthwith to state their claims, pay
their debts, and deliver up the
Property to Messrs. **BINNY** and
CO. the Attornies of the Execu-
trix and Executor abovenamed at
Madras.

Madras, 11th January, 1819.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP
heretofore subsisting between **W.**
HERRIDGE and **R. W. MEPPEN** of
MADRAS, LIVERY STABLE KEEP-
ERS, has been this day dissolved by mutual
consent.—And the business of that Firm
will henceforth be carried on at the same
Premises on the Mount Road, by **W. HERR-
IDGE** alone.—All Persons having de-
mands on the said Firm are requested to
forward the particulars thereof to the said
W. HERRIDGE in order to their being
satisfied.—And all Persons indebted to the
said Firm are requested immediately to
pay the amounts of their respective Debts
to the said **W. HERRIDGE**, whose
Receipts alone will be a sufficient discharge.
—Witness our Hands this 31st day of De-
cember, 1818.

W. HERRIDGE,
R. W. MEPPEN,
WITNESSES,
J. BUCKLAND,
W. WICKLEY.

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from different Works), rela-
tive to various parts of the exist-
ing System of Discipline and
Tactics: also for the performance
of an Inspection, or Review, of a
Regiment of Infantry: to which
is added, an Extract from a Work,
by the Chevalier Duteil, upon the
subject of square formation of Co-
lums, to resist Cavalry; and
a System of Drill, founded upon
his Majesty's Rules & Regulations.
Only a few Copies now remain
for Sale, which may be had on
application to **MR. URQUHART,**
the Agent of that Press.

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The 13th Inst.

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ious Works in English,
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paratus and Books, were
sent out expressly from Eng-
land, for the use of the
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The Sale will commence
at half past 10 o'Clock.

And at Twelve o'Clock

PRECISELY,
FIFTY GALLONS OF
BRANDY,

5 Gallons in a Lot,
THIRTY DOZEN OF
EUROPE

VINEGAR,
One Dozen in a Lot,
TWENTY DOZENS OF

LIME JUICE,
ONE DOZEN IN A LOT,
AFTER WHICH,

IN ORDER
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
TEN CASKS OF

PALF ALE,
PERFECTLY SOUND,

TEN BUTTS
OF

DITTO DITTO.

3. Padigi, Allam, do.
4. Cānam, Loadstone, do.
5. Nāgumbā, Sulphur, do.
6. Peri, Soda, do.
7. Cadeinūrei li: foam of the sea, prepared
cattle-fish bone.
- Take one palm weight of each of these,
mix them together in ardent spirits, digest in the
sun, grind the mass in urine and distil; (2).
Then grind together the following articles.
8. Ven'hir, Quicksilver, 30 pags. wght.
9. Lingam, Vermilion, or fac-
tious Cinnabar, 15 ditto.
10. Haridānam, Orpiment, 10 do.
11. Nārambā, Sulphur, 12 do.
12. Manasili, native Cinnabar, 4 do.

Total 71

Mix this composition with the liquor before
obtained and enclose it in a (3) (Vāgria
Retort) and calcine over a fire supplied by
bank of Tila and the wood of the Sena plant
(Avārci): continuing the operation for 49 hours
Indian (of which there are twenty-four to a
natural day); namely for 1 Jānam (7 hours)
there must be the heat of a single billet; for 2
Jānam (14 hours) the heat of a fire like a lotus
flower; for 3 Jānam (21 hours) as much heat
as fuel can give.—Worship the feet of the holy
Vināyager and removing the composition from
the fire after the expiration of 7 Jānam, it will
resemble the tail of the Arunai. i. e. be of a
bright red. (4)

Notes.—The Dose is: a faram weight in a
decoction of the decoction of the Tīdūvalei, three
times a day. A child of a spe-
cially long-pepper,
honey. It is
asthma and
asmodic affec-

occasionally
an uncon-
fident sub-
annually end-

ing the wet season, and its effects are fami-
ly expressed by the words *வெள்ளம்*
வெள்ளம் being seized
with vomiting and purging he immediately
died. That it is chiefly confined to persons of
the lower tribes, who are accustomed to a poor
and irregular diet and exposure to the weather,
and that it spares those indulged by a more
generous diet, whether animal or vegetable,
and whose circumstances enable them to pro-
tect themselves by good clothing and substan-
tial dwellings, from the changes of the atmos-
phere, has been fully confirmed by recent ex-
perience. The Hindus account for this by a
mythological fable, in which the origin of the
disease is stated and which, did I not wish to
avoid the incongruous mixture of truth and
falseness, I would relate. It is to be read,
either in Sanscrit or Tamil, in the Jayina
Vāish'nav, and the substance of it is, that the
female demon, Rāshani, by whom the disease
is caused, was on a certain occasion restricted
by the injunction of Brahmā from afflicting
the worthy, whose lives were regulated by the
precepts of their religion, and appointed to
punish the vices of the base and dissolute.

As my examination of the Vaidya Sāstras has
been casual and may never be repeated, I shall
here notice a fact, which will add another to the
many proofs of the truth of the Wise man's saying,
that—"There is nothing new under the Sun."
It is that the inoculation for the Cow-Pox was
known of old time to the Hindu Medical writ-
ers. To substantiate this statement, it is ne-
cessary only to refer to the *Sactya Grantham*,
attributed to Dhānwantari, and, therefore, un-
doubtedly an ancient composition. In this
work, after describing nine several species of
the Small-Pox, of which three (one, A'ābbi,
being the confluent kind) are declared incur-
able, the Author proceeds to lay down the
rules for the practice of inoculation; from this
part the following extracts are taken, of the
first of which the original is given in the En-
glish character for the satisfaction of the Sanscrit
Scholar, and of the other for the sake of brevity
translations only.

Tam.

D. hēn'stanya mā'sūchi va Nāranān cha
mā'sūchi.
Taj jālam bāhamūlāi cha 'sāstrān tēna grihi-
tvān.
Bāhamūlāi cha 'sāstrāni reṣṭ' dīpatti carā-
ni cha.
Taj jālam reṣṭa milittam spōtāca jwara
sambhavaḥ.

(9). The Tamil scholar will perceive that this is
not a literal translation; but I believe I have ex-
tracted the right meaning from the verbiage of the
original. The menstruum thus obtained, is said to
destroy the Mercury and other ingredients immedi-
ately it touches them.

(3). This, otherwise called Ganga-silā cūpeli, is a
vessel made of a kind of coarse black glass in
which the Bāirāgis bring the water of the Ganges.
The vessel must be covered by seven folds of cloth
when used as a retort and closed by a stopple of
Bulapam, French chalk.

(4). By this process a species of compound precipi-
tate of Mercury seems to be obtained.

Translation.

Take the fluid of the pock on the udder of a
Cow, or on the arm between the shoulder and
elbow of a human subject, on the point of a
lanet, and lance with it the arms between the
shoulders and elbow until the blood appears;
then mixing the fluid with the blood, the fever
of the Small-Pox will be produced.

Translation.

The Small-Pox produced by the fluid from the
udder of a Cow, (Gōstany) dōcam will
be of the same gentle nature as the original
disease, not attended by fear, nor requiring
medicine; the diet may be according to the
pleasure of the patient, who may be inoculated
once only, or two, three, four, five, or six times.
The pock when perfect should be of a good
colour, filled with a clear liquid, and surround-
ed by a circle of red. There will, then, be no
fear of the Small-Pox as long as life endures.
When inoculated with the fluid from the udder
of a Cow, some will have a slight fever for one
day, two, or three days, and with the fever there
will sometimes be a slight cold fit. The fever
will, also, be attended by a round swelling in
the arm-pits, and the other symptoms of the
Small-Pox, but all of a very mild nature. There
will be no danger, and the whole will disap-
pear in three days.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CALVI VIRUMBON.
Madras, 2d January, 1819.

The Courier

Tuesday, January 12, 1819.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. H. D. Oliveira, Third Judge of the Court
of Sudder and Foulclary Adawlat.
Mr. R. Macovechin, Mint Master.
Mr. I. Cochran, First Member of the Board of
Revenue.
Mr. G. STAFFORD, Third do.
Mr. F. V. STOKES, Assistant to the Register
of the Zillah Court at Bellary.
Mr. R. NIXON, Assistant to the Collector and
Magistrate of Salem.
Mr. W. H. PARRY, Assistant to the Collector and
Magistrate of Bellary.
Mr. J. CLOW, Assistant to the Collector and
Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Packets are now open at the General
Post Office for the reception of Letters to
be conveyed to England by the *Warren
Hastings*.

On Saturday last anchored in the Roads
the Honorable Company's Ship *General
Hewitt*, Captain P. Cameron, from Nar-
sappoor the 7th January, homeward-bound.

PASSENGERS:

For Madras.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Goodall,
Charlotte Brown, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, H. M.
18th Regiment, Lieut. Smith, ditto, Lieut. Chan-
ber, H. M. 89th Regiment, Lieut. McPherson, H.
M. 39th Regiment, Captain R. Edmund, Mr. Har-
king, and Mr. James Hodge.

Children.—Masters Charles Hawkins, Henry Haw-
kins, Frederick Hawkins, and Edward Hawkins.
For Europe.—Mrs. Coxe, Lieutenant H. Coxe,
Mr. William Biddle, Mr. E. A. Nott, Mr. George
Barker, Mr. Charles Barker, Mr. Alex. McLeod,
Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Fraser, and Mr. James
Wight.

Children.—Misses Ann English, Catherine Mc-
Leod, Eliza McLeod, Margaret McLeod, Margaret
Fraser, Harriet Fraser, Catherine Wight, Eliza
Wight, and Master Victor English.

Sunday last arrived the Honorable
Company's Ships *Lord Keith*, Capt. John
Freeman, and *Asia*, Capt. T. F. Balder-
ston, from Calcutta the 24th December,
Visagapatnam and Masulipatam the 8th
Instant.

Passengers per Lord Keith.

For Madras.—J. T. Lane, Esq. Lieut. J. Jackson,
Lieut. G. C. Smyth, and seven Children.

Passengers per Asia.

For Europe.—Mrs. C. Russell, Miss Sharp, A.
Trotter, Esq. T. J. Dashwood, Esq. and J. Elliot, Esq.
Children.—Miss L. A. Trotter, Masters R. A.
Trotter, T. C. Trotter, G. M. Sevouton, and A.
Russell.

Charter Party Passengers.

Mr. P. Sullivan, and Mr. H. Wards.
For Madras.—Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. J. Sewell, Mr.
E. Taylor, Capt. Charles Hendrick, Royal Scots,
Captain H. T. Butler, de. Lieut. John Dixon, de.
Ensign James McGregor, de. Henry Hodgson, de.
3 Native Servants.

From private letters we are given to
understand, that H. M. Frigates *Severn*
and *Carron*, are shortly expected on the
India station.

The *Liverpool* proceeds to the Isle of
France to relieve the *Magicienne*.

The new 74, built at Bombay, will be
taken home by Captain Clavel, of the *Or-
lando*.

The *Minden* and *Bacchus*, were imme-
diately expected at Trincomallis from Ru-
nnap.

SUPREME COURT.

The Grand Jury in the course of their
duty have found Bills against all the Pri-
soners, with the exception of

Luke Mackever,
Banah Subb, and
Soobaroyan and *Mahanundersaradoo*.

The indictment of *Goodevadah Soobiah*,
stands over to the next Sessions.

The case of *Robert Storrs* was not
brought before the Jury; being, we un-
derstand, a subject for investigation in
England.

The following Prisoners have been tried
and found guilty, viz.

Moolteelo, Narraince and Naraseo,
Lutchome and Gooroven,
Toyammah,
Ramiah,
John Longbridge, *Veerasawmy*, *Stephen*
Thornberry and *William Carberry*, plead-

guilty.
Matthew Turner, *Luke Mackever*,
Bavah Saib, *Soobaroyan* and *Mahanun-
dersaradoo* were acquitted.

The Court stands adjourned until this
day Tuesday the 12th Instant, when sen-
tence will be passed on such of the Pri-
soners, as were found Guilty during the
Session.

The following is an interesting extract
of a letter from Nagpore, dated Dec. 15,
1818:—"A body of the enemy consisting
of 600 Arabs and some Hindoostances,
moved down from the Deo-Pahr Hills in
confident expectation of possessing them-
selves of Deo-gbur, a strong fortress, for-
merly the capital of Goandwana. The
enemy had been encouraged to the attempt
by the disaffected garrison of the fort, who
being detected, had, previously to the
enemy advancing, been displaced by a
party from Capt. Pedlar's field detach-
ment. The result was as may be sup-
posed, and reflects the highest credit on
the judicious arrangement and gallantry
of Capt. Pedlar and his detachment, who
surprised and effectually dispersed the
whole body, following them up to the
hills and capturing every part of their
baggage; unfortunately from the nature
of the country, inaccessible to cavalry,
but few of the Arabs were killed."

The Bombay Courier of the 26th ulti-
mo, contains the following important ar-
ticle received overland:—

"By accounts from Constantinople,
dated the 28th August, it would seem that
that capital had been the scene of much
disorder, and that the disaffection of the
Janissaries and their adherents had mani-
fested itself in various overt acts. The
city appears to have been designedly set
on fire several times early in August by
some incendiaries; and from the expres-
sions made use of in our correspondent's
last letter, we are led to infer that the
conflagrations had been most horrible.
The messenger from Constantinople with
the letter of the 14th Aug. which contained
the details of these fires, was robbed of
the packets entrusted to him, and we are

therefore ignorant of the calamity. Ac-
cording to the 28th August, it is a fortnight
any considerable fire in Constantinople, but we
that this suspension was felt as a relief, it is obvious that the
mind continued in a state of great firmness
and agitation, and that the effects of the
former fires must have been most exten-
sively dreadful. Various fresh attempts
had been made in the interval to renew
the dismal scenes; a few houses had been
burnt by means of combustible materials
artfully arranged in different parts of the
city, but the increased vigilance and ener-
gy of the Government, the augmentation
of the police, and the private guards of
individuals, had prevented the mischief
from extending. Some individuals had
been seized in the act of placing combus-
tibles; whether they were connected with
any political cabal, or had solely in view
a fit opportunity for plunder, is not cer-
tain. The persons arrested have disap-
peared, and it is supposed they have been
put to death. In different parts of the
city, placards had been found pasted up,
containing severe attacks upon the char-
acter and Government of the Grand
Seignior, and designating the obnoxious
Ministers whom the malecontents wished
to have displaced. A man of talent and
acquirements, a zealous partisan of the
Janissaries, who was suspected to be the
author of some of these papers, had been
strangled and thrown into the Sea, by a
sentence pronounced by the Sultan, on a
different nature and long since committed.
These symptoms of discontent did not,
however, appear to have alarmed the Sul-
tan, who had not evinced any great dis-
position to make the sacrifices demanded
of him. One or two Ministers have in-
deed been dismissed, but their removal is
said to be quite unconnected with the
existing causes of the discontents. The
Aga of the Janissaries had also been
removed, but he had at the same time
created a Pacha of three fiefs, and an ho-
norable Government has been given to
him. In one of the provinces, however,
the Grand Seignior seems to have con-
ceded in some measure to the wishes of
the Janissaries. The vacant pashalik of
Sivas had been given to Charh di Ally
Pacha, a man personally attached to his
Sovereign, of determined courage, cruel
in his disposition, and avowedly hostile
to the Janissaries. He had been ordered
to march with an Army and take posses-
sion of his Government, but the Janis-
saries shut the gates on him; and, not find-
ing himself sufficiently strong to recon-
quer the place by hostile means, he had been
compelled to send to the Porte for in-
structions. The Janissaries also on their
part sent a deputation to lay their griev-
ances before the Sultan; and protesting
their perfect loyalty, declared their will-
ingness to admit any Governor except
Charhadi. The Sultan at first only de-
clined to answer by an order to the four
neighbouring Pachas to march to Sivas
and assist Charhadi by force of arms;
but subsequent accounts report that
Charhadi has been appointed to the Go-
vernment of Carabissa; and that Sulfall-
ah Pacha, hitherto the Governor of this
latter place, a man of moderation and of
conciliatory manners, has been removed
to the command of Sivas.

The foregoing Extracts are copied from
a late English Journal of the 11th of
July.—
"It has been computed that, upon an
average, about 5000 vessels sail from the
port of London every year. These mea-
sure upwards of one million of tons, and
appear to be navigated by about 65,000
men. But as some vessels make two or
more voyages in the year, the seamen
going annually from the port of London
may be estimated at about 45,000.
"Another expedition for South Ameri-
ca, with British Adventurers, is stated
to be fitting out in the River: 1500 men
are said to be already engaged, exclusive
of Officers.
"The marriage between a French Count,
who was an Aide-de-Camp of Buona-
parte, and the daughter of Lord Keith, is
said to have led to the discovery of the
clause in the old Scotch law, which has
excited so much surprise and created so
much confusion. As the new Bill is not
to be retrospective, the fortunate hus-

(Continued after the Postscript.)

ing Solution to the
(last Tuesday).

$$\begin{aligned} 79 + x &= x \\ 80 &= 4x \\ 4x &= 80 \\ x &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

Your obediently,
TRIANGLE.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir,

You will oblige a Subscriber by obtaining for him the Solution of the following Riddle.

Should my first when a wife be a termagant reckoned,
You may easily guess who would practise my second.
The 'it' is not unlikely such lawless conduct,
Would throw all the family into my whole.
Head Quarters Northern Division,
1st January, 1819.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

QUESTION.

A KING went to attack a fort which had four gates: he left the half of his Army at the first gate, the 3d of the remainder at the 2d gate, the 4th of the remainder at the 3d gate, and the 5th of the remainder at the 4th gate. When he penetrated into the fort, the King to whom it belonged made Peace with him, and gave to all the Soldiers who came into the fort with him, a present, viz: to the 1st one Cloth, to the 2d two, to the 3d three, and so on—When the KING retired from the fort, he ordered the Cloth to be equally divided amongst his whole Army. There was just one cloth to each Man—Query? how many men were there?

(Continued from the third Page.)

band will not be removed, though the match, we understand, has been in the highest degree displeasing to the Noble Family.

"Sir-Vincent Gibbs, we are sorry to state, was taken ill, while trying causes in the Common Pleas, and obliged to retire from Court.—It is again reported that Lord Ellenborough means to retire.

"Rear-Admiral Fraser kissed hands at the last Levee, on being presented as Kewery to the Duke of Cambridge.

"Wallack, and several of the Corps Dramatique, of Drury Lane, are going to America.

Advices from China advert to some embarrassments in effecting the exportation of Dollars, and the Chinese local authorities seem to be endeavouring to profit in an extraordinary degree by the exportation of Sycee silver.

The Calcutta Government Gazette of the 24th ultimo, gives some interesting particulars of a Native Chief CHIN SAN, of the Upper Provinces, in attempting to retake the fortress of CHOURAGURH, by assault;—of which the following is a detail.

"Our letters from Huseinabad, dated the end of November, give accounts of an attempt having been made to re-take the fortress of Chouragurh by the Goonds, headed by a Chief named Chin Sah. Happily they did not succeed. The fort had been very unhealthily all the rains, and the Officer in command was allowed to go into cantonments two days before the attack, in consequence of severe indisposition.

"The Goonds, who appear to be on the watch, took this opportunity of endeavouring to get possession of the fort, when there was no European Officer to direct the exertions of the Sepoys, and appeared before it, on the morning of the 24th, 3000 in number. Only a small party of a Havildar and sixteen Sepoys were in the town, and about 150 in the Fort. The town was soon occupied by the enemy, and the Havildar being completely cut off from the fort, took post in a Pukka house, and fired his self in the most gallant

manner against a host of assailants, until all his ammunition was expended, one of his brave little party killed, and himself, and four Sepoys wounded. At this critical juncture a Rissaladar, belonging to Captain Robert's Corps of Rohilla Cavalry, very intrepidly went with a party to his assistance and giving to each Sepoy five pistol cartridges, brought them through the enemy in safety. Forty of their opponents are said to have been killed in attempting to intercept them. During the whole of the day and night the party in the fort kept the enemy at a distance, though the Goonds made an effort to storm three times successively. About 7 o'clock next morning, Lieutenant Brandon of the 23d, with Lieutenant Bacca of the 10th, and Dr. Phillott the Surgeon of the former corps, and 200 Sepoys, arrived at the scene of action, joined by 200 of the Rohilla Cavalry. They found the enemy strongly posted on a hill between the town of Chowngan and the fort. The Cavalry were directed to surround them as well as the nature of the ground would admit, and the Infantry to attack them in front. The hill was carried in a very spirited manner, after a few volleys from our Sepoys, who pursued the flying Goonds in every direction. This is the same affair, that we briefly noticed in our last. Besides the 214 killed, there were between three and four hundred wounded, by the Infantry alone. The Rohillas, a fine body of men, are supposed to have been equally destructive to the Goonds, but we have not yet received the particulars.

"The head of the deserter from the 22d, before mentioned, was severed from his body by the indignant Sepoys.

"The firm and gallant conduct of the Sepoys, unsupported by the presence of an European Officer, is highly deserving of praise, attacked as they were by a formidable number of desperate men. The Goonds on this occasion displayed the greatest boldness, proceeding against a force of considerable strength, defended by troops, from whom they have invariably fled on the plain, though outnumbering them in a tenfold proportion. The heroic resistance of the Havildar with his sixteen Sepoys, and the bravery of the Rissaladar, cannot be too much applauded.

"It is reported that the Nagpore Government has liberally granted to the troops which captured Chandah, a donation equal to six months' Batta, and that Major Logie of the 19th Regiment is allowed to receive the usual per centage on about four Lacs of Rupees, found the day after the fall of that place, and which had been restored to the Rajah's Treasury.

"In addition to the successes above noticed we have just received information of a gallant affair conducted by Captain Roberts of the Rohillah Cavalry. On the 28th of November, about 9 o'clock, he received intelligence of the advance of the enemy in strong force. On reaching Futtipore he was met by two large bodies, principally Infantry, who had moved round the village and had nearly united. A feint was made to charge their left column, which gave him more time to near the right one, which he immediately attacked with great impetuosity, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, intersected by Nullahs, and covered with jungle. This portion of the enemy was soon dispersed, and a great number of them killed. Captain Roberts then re-formed his men, and crossed a broad nullah between him and the town, which he scoured in all directions, driving the enemy from their posts and killing all that came within their reach. A body of Arabs planted their colors in one of the streets. It was, from the nature of the site of Futtipore, the houses of the Rajah, being built on raised situations, impossible to keep the Horsemen in the town. Indeed two of the houses were occupied by the enemy's troops. Captain Roberts therefore withdrew them, and mustered the Infantry, which by that time had come up. Twenty-five men were present.

"During this spirited affair the conduct of the Rajah appeared to be rather ambiguous. He did not fire a single shot; and the number of men with him being sufficient to protect him against any effort that might be made by Appah Sahib's adherents, Captain Roberts returned to Bankere, especially as there was no encamping ground free from Jungle between that place and Futtipore.

"To provide against the possible contingency of the Rajah's joining with the followers of Appah Sahib, reinforcements

were immediately ordered by Colonel Adams to the aid of Captain Roberts, consisting of the left wing of the 22d Regiment, with one 12-pounder and 1 Howitzer.

"The whole of the enemy's force is estimated at 4,000 men, Patana, Arabs, and Goonds. Chin Sah, Mootee Koonah, a relation of Chettoo's, and a Mahratta Chief, are said to be with them.

"Futtipore consists of three villages, each of which has a Pukkah house, tiled, belonging to the three several Rajahs.

"The temerity of the enemy is conceived to arise from the great distress which must now prevail in the Hills for provisions; perhaps coupled with the object of facilitating the escape of Appah Sahib to the westward.

"A letter of the 6th instant, states that Captain Roberts had attacked, and completely driven away, the enemy from Futtipore on the morning of the 4th. The loss of Appah Sahib's adherents is said to have been very heavy. We had only thirteen wounded. The ground was so difficult that he could not pursue the fugitives beyond the first hill. He has however taken, or destroyed, all the grain the enemy had collected."

Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Spaniards are very much harassed by the South American Privateers. The Trade between Cadiz and Gibraltar, is completely at a stand, though the distance is but 60 miles; and there is no security except under the protection of the English or American flag. Four Privateers have blockaded Cadiz for some time, making captures in sight of the very walls! Such is the imbecility of a Government, founded on despotism, and supported by superstition and terror! [Mad. Gaz.]

CALCUTTA, —DECEMBER 17, 1818.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT,
DECEMBER 11, 1818.

Mr. FRANCIS MACARTHUR, 2d Assistant to the Export Warehouse Keeper.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; Dec. 11, 1818.

His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons being under orders of embarkation for Europe, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council performs a most gratifying duty, in recording the very high sense entertained by Government of the eminent character and distinguished services of that most excellent and meritorious Corps, during a period of twenty-two years, which it has served under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Services of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons in the Field (at one period of its employment in India, numbered the 27th Light Dragoon) have been frequently recognized and applauded in the Public Orders and records of this Government.

The remains of that gallant Corps carry to their Native Country a proud and lasting memorial of the steady discipline and undaunted valour which it so nobly displayed on the plains of Delhi on the memorable 11th day of September, 1803; His Lordship in Council is confident that the character acquired by that exemplary Regiment, during such a series of laborious and brilliant services in India, will constitute in the minds of the Officers and Men the best reward and the most enviable gratification of Military ambition; and His Lordship in Council feels no less assured, that the spirit of harmony and good fellowship which has invariably elevated the character of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, will be long cherished with grateful remembrance and affectionate regard, by the Officers and Troops, their Comrades of the Honorable Company's Army, with whom they have been so long and so cordially associated, in promoting the reputation and welfare of the British Government in India. The Governor General in Council now takes leave of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, with feelings of regret at their departure; but with the most unqualified assurance of the high respect and esteem in which the eminent services and enviable reputation that have invariably characterized His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, during its long career in India, are held by His Lordship in Council, who considers it to be further incumbent on him to make a special request to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to report to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces, the exalted reputation which has been invariably maintained by His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons during the whole period of its services in India.

H. WORSLEY, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, a fire broke out on board a small craft, a short distance up the river, which at first created much alarm, as it was supposed to be of greater magnitude among the Shipping. It was fortunately got under without doing farther damage than the destruction of this vessel.

A few days since a Boat having on board a Mr. Mockertish, an Armenian, coming down the river with his wife and a family of several children and servants, from his Indigo Factory, was upset by the bars, towards the Howrah side. We regret to add, that the whole, with the exception of an Ayah and two native children, were unfortunately drowned.—Star.

The Paris Police Reports, which are known to be the most accurate of any such accounts in any of the Capitals of Europe, state that 310 persons were taken out of the Seine river during 1817, 83 of whom had voluntarily drowned themselves; with downward benefits of Eternal Peace and the still greater expected benefits of the approaching Congress. It is indeed somewhat strange that in spite of the vigilance and rigor of Laws, and in spite even of the supposed insurmountable love of life, so many persons of all descriptions should have proved so blind and so obdurate as to endeavour to escape, either through self-banishment or self-murder, from that wise order of things which England, as the protector of the liberties of mankind, is said to have restored in Europe. We hope however that in the particular case above mentioned all possible humane and salutary measures have been taken persons; in order, proceeded from the disloyalty, to be led to the regular channel bearing of the cutting some hours, then profited Treason, by the moral of the liberties of mankind?—[Cal. Times.]

The Recovery, Captain Fotherly, left the Pilot on Monday last, with a fair wind and proceeded on her voyage to England.

Shippers from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, the arrival there on the 21st of August, of the ship Liberty from Bengal; on the following day she proceeded on her voyage to London.

Shipping Intelligence.

Madras, January 12, 1819.

ARRIVALS
January 9, H. C. Ship General Hewitt, Captain P. Cameron, from Narsapur, left 7th instant.—ditto 10th, H. C. Ship Lord Keith, Captain John Freeman, from Calcutta 24th December, Visagapatnam and Manipalpatam the 8th instant.—ditto 11th, Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Pearl, from Calcutta, left 2nd December, 1818.—Passengers—Captain Treacott, R. N. and Mr. Martin.—ditto, American Ship Julius Caesar, Captain C. M. Marshall, from New York, left 9th September, Passengers—Mr. Wm. Foster, Supercargo, Mr. Edward Guest, Assistant do. do. Mr. Stephen L. Sheldon, and Mr. Hugh Hodgson, Surgeon.

DEPARTURES
January 1, Ship Harriet, Captain Benn, for Calcutta.—ditto, Ship Europa, Captain T. Ashton, for England.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Trichinopoly, in St. John's Church, by the Revd. H. C. Banks, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. Wm. Grant, Conductor of Ordnance, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Gibson, Conductor of Ordnance.

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Manipalpatam, on the 31st ultimo, the lady of J. G. Peake, Esq. of a daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 24th December, Mr. William Grant, Conductor of Ordnance, leaving a disconsolate young Widow, and a large and respectable number of Friends to lament his untimely death: the cause of this melancholy event, was by a severe attack of the Spanish Cholera: he was taken ill at 11 o'clock p.m. of the 23d and died at 12 o'clock on the 24th.

On the 5th instant, at St. Thome, of a decline, Mr. William Barrett, son of the late Colonel Barrett, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with true christian resignation, aged 33 years, 8 months and 11 days—a young man, the goodness of whose heart and amiable disposition endeared him to his friends and numerous relatives.

BONNEY DEATH.

At his Brother's house at Colaba, on the morning of the 19th December, Lieutenant Colonel William Boyle, of this Establishment:

He had been subject for several years past, to severe attacks of the Gout, which he sustained with becoming and exemplary fortitude. The illness which terminated in his dissolution was lingering and painful, but he beheld the gradual approaches of death and prospect of eternity without dismay, enjoying to the last, the most perfect serenity and composure of mind.

He has left four Children to lament his loss. In private life his social and amiable qualities endeared him to all his Relatives, and to an extensive circle of Friends, who had always experienced his affection and kindness, his memory will long survive in their grateful recollection.

See Supplements.

PRINTED BY THOMAS LETCHUM, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, 2d Line, Popham's Broad-way.

Supplement to the Madras Cour.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1819.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1818.

Fort St. George, 15th, December 1818.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Lamb is appointed to duty with the Forces in advance.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon De Carlos and Allan are placed under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

DECEMBER 23, 1818.

Ordered that the following Extract from the Honorable Company's General Letter in the Military Department, dated the 10th June 1818, be republished in General Orders.

Para. 139 "In consequence of the numerous applications, which have been preferred to us by our servants, on leave of absence in this country, for advances of Money on Loan, we think it proper to recal your attention to our Orders in the Military Department, of the 26th February 1808, upon this subject—Those Orders declared our determination not to make any pecuniary advances to Officers at home, beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the Service, and you were required to give notice of the same to the Army; in order to which is continually new members, should be and being fully persuaded this resolution, will prove convenient, besides loss at that our Order above."

General and Lady Nightingall and suite will embark in the Teignmouth, for Suez, on or about the 2d of January.

Freight to England may be stated at 12 £ per Ton and 6 for broken articles, to fill up, but there are present but few Ships in the Market.

The Cornwall one of the Ships that suffered severely in the Gale of wind of the 24th of October when she went to sea from Madras Roads has arrived here.

The Vestal Brig, Captain Elliot, was taken possession of by the Malays in the Straits of Colong, (Callan dark) in early part of September. She left Penang on the 1st instant, laden with government stores, for the troops about to evacuate Malacca, and it appears that she got aground on the bar, and that being unable to get her off the commander with Captain Hampton a passenger, proceeded to Malacca for assistance, and arrived there in one of the ship's boats after an exposure of 36 hours, the most prompt aid, was afforded them by the Dutch Admiral Wolterbeek, who instantly dispatched a Schooner to look after the Brig but the Pirates had made prize of her in the interim, and the fate of her crew, as well as that of the vessel, is still unknown.

This has been the fate of all small vessels that have unfortunately grounded in those straits, as long as we can recollect, and on this account they are very dangerous for vessels not properly armed. Whilst the Dutch held Malacca, a Cruiser was always stationed, in them, to afford protection to vessels passing through.—*Demi-official.*

The Euphrates, Captain Mooring, from Bengal to the Persian Gulf anchored here on Monday last, for the purpose of replacing an anchor and Cable, that the cut from off Point de Galle, a Ship under jury masts was laying in Point de Galle roads supposed to be the Barkworth, the Euphrates spoke with the Flora from Bengal bound to this place.

On the 8th of June, at Madeira, the Feniscowles spoke the Portuguese ship Rainha dos Anjos, Captain J. L. Barelho, bound to Calcutta, who had been plundered of specie to a large amount, by a Pirate off Lisbon.

On the 30th of June, in lat. 10° 23' N. and long. 25° 35' W. the Feniscowles spoke the Defence, Captain Ronalson, from Calcutta, bound to London, all well.

This ship also spoke the Hastings, 74, to the westward of the Cape in September, and reports that she had met with a second gale, in which she had received some injuries aloft which would oblige her to touch at St. Helena to refit. We should almost conceive, that this was some misconception of the first accident which occurred were it not that the person who furnishes the information given was in the Feniscowles at the time of their speaking each other, and states this as a distinct affair from the Hastings going into Port Louis, of which they were also informed at the same time.

We regret to state that the Cholera still continues to float about, and when we think it decreasing, it again evinces itself; at the presidency, new cases have occurred when least expected, and at Hoobly, in General Fritzel's camp where the mortality had been so great, as to carry off, in the short space of three days more than 100 Europeans; it is again on the decline. At Damann, where so much apprehension was entertained a month ago, it has been mild. We find but little mention concerning it in the Journals of the sister presidencies, but we observe it has flown across the bay of Bengal, and is now fatally raging in the Empire of Ava. These anomalies will we trust convince those who believe it contagious in the vagueness of that belief.

The two Flank Companies of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, a squadron of native cavalry, a detachment of Artillery and the Pioneers, marched under the command of Col. Stanhope a few days since against the coolies and to surprise a Town called Loen, which place they attacked early on the morning of the 10th, the enemy behaved very gallantly, and held out a bold and determined resistance, however they were soon driven out of the Town and obliged to take refuge in the ravines and other places of shelter, with keeping up the contest to follow up the enemy and meet the battle the following day. Our loss has been very small the Adjutant of the 8th was badly wounded in the back but the ball has been extracted and he is doing well. The enemies loss is considerable, and many prisoners taken.

Such were the personages of the court. The main in speak of their occupations. Who divan had been prayed for the repose of the deceased, and her maid of honor were veiled and seated, and before which even the privileged Faddadeen dare not to disturb the sanctity of the Haram, the gram Chamberlain made his appearance, attended by his Kora-beer, Moelish Hussein, a learned native of India, and his Ezeetiv, who was both Sword-bearer and Secretary to the Chamberlain, and as such were the dogger of office, and was charged with the letters of the Chamberlain, which were preserved in gold embroidered envelopes, as well as with a favorite copy of Sadi, the Persian Poet, the pompous march of whose moral sentences were music to the soul of Faddadeen, who in his critical penetration found neither learning, eloquence, nor wit, but in sentences gravity.

After the salutations made to the lovely Princess, this important Guardian of her seclusion, seated himself at her feet, attended by the eunuchs of his command, and having refreshed himself with a dose of opium, scrupulously measured by the standard of the most orthodox of the Shiak commentators, addressed the Princess to demand whether after the fatigues of her journey from Delhi, no entertainment could be found that was agreeable to her Royal taste. The very thinking of the salutes of the dancing girls of Delhi, who had worn these profane ornaments in the idolatrous service of the pagodas of that city was an abomination to the ears of so faithful a Mussulman as Faddadeen, but as the maxims of Sadi were still his guide, his reverence for his high employment, which would have been endangered by refusal, conquered his better scruples, and they were called in music and song also gave their aid, and slave accompanied by a character.

Who that feels will—
All its falsehood—all its guile—
Would, for ev'n Elysium's sphere
Risk the fatal dream again?

Who that, midst a desert's heat
Sees the waters fade away,
Would not rather die than meet
Streams again as false as they.

Even the stubborn and unbending severity of Faddadeen was almost subdued by a composition of so much beauty, and sung with a truth of feeling that even the coldest and most suspicious of mortals could not for a moment imagine to be wholly feigned. As however it was impossible that criticism which was the food of his soul should be entirely laid aside, some decantory remarks on the matter and the style of the poetry and the music escaped him, but it was either unheard, or what to a person of his dignity, was still worse, wholly unattended to by a crowd of gaudy fellows, who came to listen to the melody of sweeter sounds than the valley of Cashmere had ever until then borne on the blind zephyrs of her delicious vale, and to feast their profane eyes with the sight of more perfect beauty than, as Faddadeen expressed himself, should ever be divulged to any but true believers.

When even these united charms of dancing, song and music, had lost their charms for the Princess and the time began to wear still heavier from other causes, it was recollected that among the attendants sent by the bridegroom was a young Poet of Cashmere, much celebrated throughout the valley for his manner of reciting the stories of the East, on whom his Royal Master, Anwar-ud-din, the father of Lalla Rookh, had conferred the privilege of being admitted to the pavilion of the Princess, that he might help to beguile the tediousness of the journey by some of his most agreeable recitals. At the eye-brows, which as well as his beard were full and dark, as became the depth of an orthodox and learned man, and the dignity of a chamberlain of royalty, and having again refreshed his faculties with a dose of that delicious opium which is distilled from the black poppy of the Thebais, gave orders for the minstrel to be forthwith brought into his presence.

But alas! the dreams which Faddadeen had indulged of having occasion to display a profound judgment than the colleges of Bagdad could produce, more grammatical knowledge than the schools of Cufa or of Bura had wasted in their disputes with each other, more orthodoxy than the seven hundred and seventy-seven commentators of the Koran united, and an erudition drawn from more volumes than the Alexandrian Library which was burnt by Amrou the General of Omar, could have contained, all these dreams, which the vanity of the Chamberlain and the fumes of the opium had conjointly conjured up for him, vanished at a breath. The Poet of Cashmere, who was described as a youth of about Lalla Rookh's own age, and graceful as that idol of women, Krishna, such as he appears to their young imaginations, heroic, beautiful, breathing music from his very eyes, and exalting the religion of his worshippers into love, was not to be found.

BOMBAY—DECEMBER 23, 1818.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The Kai Khuroo, Captain Kiddle, from Manilla the 7th October and Malacca 11th November anchored in the Harbour yesterday, she has brought as but little news and not a word about our China Ships, some of whom notwithstanding may daily be expected. The Kai Khuroo left at Manilla 3 English, 6 American, 3 French, and 4 Spanish Ships, whose names are not stated, four other ships were going in as the Kai Khuroo was coming out. At Malacca, were 1 English and 2 American Ships. Off Parceller hill, the Kai Khuroo passed two large Ships, supposed to be from Bengal bound to China.

It does not appear that she fell in with or spoke any Ships on the coast.

The Batavia and General Graham (free traders,) will take their Departures, in the first week of January, as will the H. C. Ships Fairlie and Henry Porcher, the Castle Forbes, has also commenced her lading, and will be shortly dispatched.

General and Lady Nightingall and suite will embark in the Teignmouth, for Suez, on or about the 2d of January.

Freight to England may be stated at 12 £ per Ton and 6 for broken articles, to fill up, but there are present but few Ships in the Market.

The house was thrown into the harbour, and one of these last in the formed into a country villa house, a fruit stall, a post exhibition of a coat of arms, a finger post, and a signpost, which was devoted to the distinguished hostess, in the character of Lalla Rookh.

Of this court, it will be expected that something should be said beyond the bare mention of it. The story of Lalla Rookh is known to all the lovers of Poetry, by the use which the sweetest Bard of our own days has made of it, in a performance which leaves us in doubt whether most to admire the extensive knowledge of eastern history and customs displayed in the structure of the Poem, or the inimitable richness and harmonious flow of the language in which it is clothed.

The point of time intended to be represented by the Divan at the Masquerade was that, in which, during the journey of Lalla Rookh from Delhi to Cashmere, the Princess halts near a bank to repose, and in this interval is surrounded by the persons who compose her favoured court, for like the train of her attendants are represented as countless in number, and rivaling the stars of heaven in their splendour, the female slaves of the Princess and the Great Chamberlain, Faddadeen, were the only persons admitted to her pavilion. There was a little Persian slave who sang sweetly to the Vina, and who now and then lulled her mistress to sleep with the love-songs of her country, and the graceful dancing girls of Delhi, who had been permitted by the Beams of the Great Pagoda to attend her, were also called in occasionally to relieve the monotony of those heavy hours which sometimes oppressed the bosom even of royalty.

Of the characters of the groups, the outline given by the Poet is, that Lalla Rookh was a Princess described by the birds of her time as more beautiful than Laila, Shirine, Dewilde, or any of those heroines whose names and loves embellish the songs of Persia and Hindoostan; and it is not too much to say that so selection could have been made to represent with equal truth that which the Poet meant to describe that the happy one which was witnessed in the unmasked and brilliantly attired loveliness that personated this admired Princess, as seated in her divan.

The fair troops of Tartarian and Cashmerian made of honor, who as satellites of milder radiance had the supreme felicity of attending on this sun of beauty, were as strictly characteristic; and though for a while their charms were veiled from the eager gaze of profane and ardent curiosity, they too at length displayed a loveliness which even the maids of Tartary and of Cashmere might envy, and a grace which even the most accomplished virgins of Georgia avert attained.

The critical and fastidious Faddadeen, great Nazir or Chamberlain of the Haram, who says, the Poet, considered himself not the least important personage of the pageant, was in his own description of him, a judge of every thing, from the penning of a Circassian's eye-lids to the deepest questions of science and literature, from the mixture of a conserve of rose leaves to the composition of an Epic Poem; and such influence had his opinion upon the various tastes of the day, that all the cooks and poets of Delhi stood in awe of him. His political conduct and opinions were founded upon that line of Sadi. "Should the Prince at noon-day say, 'It is night, declare that you behold the moon and stars.' And his zeal for religion, of which Aurangzeb was a zealous protector was about as disinterested as that of the goldsmith, who fell in love with the diamond eyes of the idol of Jagermat.

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CALCUTTA,—Dec. 19, 1818.

We cannot present our Readers with a better account of the high treat which was prepared for the votaries of fashionable and elegant amusement, on the evening of the 16th than the following, which we take from the Calcutta Journal.—We have also rejoined a copy of a new Paper which was published on that occasion, entitled the Masquerade or The Climax of Fun and Fency.

MA

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voice was like the shrill of the
one garments were black as the
livers are condemned to lie for
overstep the threshold of Pad-
...and rush into the presence of the
like a sudden hail storm of destruction
like the enchantment of an evening in
A second, encouraged by this success,
dismounting one of the favourite colours
Prophet, by clothing his posterior in red,
a weapon of war, gave hope that some food for
critical powers of Padladden might yet be fur-
...and, of that species on which he delighted
most to exercise it, in condemning even what might
not in truth deserve to be so treated. But the efforts
of this unknown creature to entertain the Princess,
though less rude and boisterous, were equally fi-
...and his gradual sinking into insigni-
ficance, was like the fate of the hundred and twenty
thousand of Bora, which burst from the Tigra till
till their beds are all together covered and more shallow,
in the midst of these various disappointments,
a lover, or something in the semblance of a male
youth was seen seated at the right hand of Lalla
Rookh, and pouring words of softness into her ear,
which she evidently listened to with delight. This
was, however, altogether so gross a violation of the
sanctity of an eastern baram or the dignity of an
...to devise a punishment sufficiently
heavy for such a breach of propriety and decorum.
In the midst of this dilemma, however, and while
the fury of his indignation was rising into a storm
that if it burst forth would have brought destruction
upon his own head, the Princess judiciously
signified her wish to renew her journey towards
Cashmere, when the necessary preparations being
made by the Chamberlain, and the order of the
march arranged with all due regard to dignity, the
...followed by Pad-

...and money furthering for the gallery; no bad
...taken, and so money returned on any ac-
...the bills of the play to be delivered gratis.
The company was composed of an Irish drummer,
...and wit, as well as his dress and man-
ner were not to be surpassed and his dramatic read-
ing was, however, extensive too, for when repro-
ved by the Quaker for having drummed away all his
...he rejoined that he was evidently a man of no
...quoting his favorite Bard,
- If I were the food of Love, play on,
- Give me excess of it."
Barnet played his part to admiration; the Ghost
of his Father scarcely less so, and Ophelia was in
that delicious distraction which love and madness
...only can represent; but as she retired be-
hind the scenes to refresh, she became unfortun-
ately interested, and this with the interruption or
changing dresses, as three persons were all they had
to support the character, the inattention of the
prompter, and the familiar criticisms of the Irish
drummer and the Quaker on the defects and
...of the performance, interrupted it in its
progress, and the manager was obliged to announce
the impossibility of proceeding further for the evening,
though he very generously offered to return
three half-pence of the money paid for the boxes,
one penny for the pit, and the odd farthing for the
gallery, if the audience demanded it.
The last, and certainly one of the best characters
in the room, was this same manager, afterwards
transformed into a Knight. Barnet, challenging the
world in the cause of injured Virtue, and ready with
his lance and shield to meet the proudest champions
of Christendom, in defence of the unvarnished beauty
and untainted reputation of his own Dulcinea.
About one, the company unmasked and sat down
to supper, where the display of rich dresses in the
characters and dominoes, extending through all the
lower sort of rooms, and scarcely less we should
think than two hundred in number, presented a scene
in which one might imagine ambassadors from every
quarter of the globe assembled in their respective
costume at some fest of universal joy.
The dancing after supper being still continued in the
dresses of character, now unmasked, was produc-
tive of so much gratification as to draw forth
bursts of admiration from the ... of spectators,
...of which the company
...such the company
...air of Dandies, a fe-
...lady of ten in a
...bonnet, a second lady
...the point of beauty
...and, and a third
...a damask robe

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Young Men, in particular.

Whereas considerable difficulty has been felt in
ascertaining the exact spot, where the right hand
should be placed in performing the ceremony of
devotion, necessary to be practised by all votaries
to the Goddess Voltziva, so as least to offend either
modesty, morality, or the severer ethics of that
part of Society, who are not of the same persuasion.
It is proposed to contrive a Meeting of subscribers
to this doctrine at the Ladies' Assembly Room, on
New Year's Day, for the purpose of determining
this important point where all lovers of dancing,
decency and decorum are requested to attend.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Barbara asks me for a sonnet
A sonnet on her beauty,
But though I've often thought upon it
Still unperformed the duty.
But oh what verse can tell the gleaming
Of her eyes glance sheen
Or the raptur'd lustre beaming
In her seraph mien.
A colored lens must interfere
Before the optician's eye
Ere the sun's bright disk it bears—
'Tis so with thy beauty.
Then spare, oh lady, spare the Poet
Nor exact the task,
Trust his skill for he will show it
When thou wear'st a mask.
"DO YOU KNOW ME?"
Do I know thee? yes, indeed,
There is that I can't but hide.
Though thy blooming cheek be hid,
And thy lovely form beside,
Still that ere shot beams as brightly
As when first I felt its glance.
Still that forstep treads as lightly
As when last we led the dance.
But, when archly you pass'd by me,
And I heard your voice just now,
Then the whisper that would try me,
Told me it was only thou.

In the Press and speedily will be published, First
and Second Cantos, of the fashionable Poem—
"The Dancing Master," translated from the Ger-
man of Roger Stern Bom Artium Magister.

By a Civil Servant out of employ, containing
"No Song, no Supper," "Hoc erat in Vitis, or the
Wish, and other much admired Pieces.

A Dissertation on Fish Sauce, with some loose
Thoughts upon Oysters.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Our letters from Hoanghabad mention that Appa
Sahib, the most vigilant of the several
detachments by which he was surrounded, has con-
trived to penetrate through the chain of posts es-
tablished at the foot of Mubadad hills—but by the last
accounts he was travelling nearly alone in an Easter-
ly direction—so he is an adept in assuming any
kind of disguise, it is by no means improbable that
he may appear at the masquerade this evening.

The capricious Lady of Fortune who has long
been remarkable at this Settlement for the singular
single-vehicle in which she has been used
to whisk about from house to house, has latterly
yoked to her carriage a couple of steady going nags
that Trot remarkably well in a pair or singly. Any
one desirous of that honor, may take a ride in her
Carriage on a proper Application.
Tickets of admission may be had at the Import
Warehouse.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

"Our accounts from England by the fast sailing
Steam Boat Yankee Doodle, do not contain much
matter of intelligence we guess it to be our duty to
lay before our Readers.
Lord Wellington having supped at Assaye, was
proceeding on a visit to the Black Prince, at the
Tower of London, when he was beset by Robbers at
the half way house, at Waterloo: he escaped with-
out further injury than a slight contusion.
Three seventy-fours are lying at Portsmouth,
under orders—it is supposed for Lake Erie—our
Government is not unkind of these proceedings.

BIRTH.

On the day of the full Moon at 8 o'clock in the
evening, a Leticia was safely delivered of his ma-
jesty's speech, at a public house in Court-house Street,
where his friends were collected to celebrate the oc-
casion.

MARRIAGE.

We have been disappointed in not having any
Marriages to announce, but we augur well from the
favorable turn of the weather and the spirit with
which the entertainments of this season have com-
menced.

DEATHS.

Died of reputation a few months back, the 10 per
cent Government loan. By this event we understand
that several persons connected with business at this
presidency will inherit a very considerable capital.
Died at the Court House last month, the Grand
Jury of Calcutta, the dissolution of this respectable
body was hastened by the pains of a severe la-
bored, the event of which was watched with con-
siderable anxiety by all classes at this presidency—
The child was said to be the great disap-
pointment of the hopes and expectations of the public.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

Lisao, 24th June.

The commerce of this city has just experienced
a severe loss by the capture of the Portuguese ship
Monteleagre from Bahia with a rich cargo. This
ship was taken on the 4th June by a frigate of
Artigas, in 36° 50'. Great inquietude is felt re-
specting the other vessels which have not arrived.
By an order of the day, dated Head Quarters,
Palo de Saldana, 20th instant, the Marshals General
Marquis de Campana and Marshal Berceles an-
nounced to the army that their Excellencies the
Governors of the kingdom had given him permis-
sion to go to England. During his absence the
command of the army is given to Lieut. General
D. Francis Paul de Lito, Governor of the Province
of Extremadura.

Rome, 8th July.

The congregation del concilio is occupied, it is
said, with the demand of separation from his wife
by Louis Bonaparte. This affair is conducted with
such profound secrecy, that the strictest silence is
enjoined under pain of excommunication on all
those employed in it.

London, 11th July.

A letter from Cadix, received this morning at
Lisao, reports that they are in momentary expec-
tation of the arrival at that port of the Commodore
in Chief Don Pablo Morillo, who is on his return
from Guayra. This account does not agree very
well with that of his death which has been announ-
ced in several papers.

It is thought, says one of our papers, that the best
plan for the settlement of the differences between
Spain and Portugal, and between those powers and
the insurgents of South America, would be to es-
tablish a Prince of the United Houses of Bourbon and
Braganza as Sovereign of those Provinces. This
plan it is reported is seriously agitated, and it is
very probable, will be adopted in preference to
any other.

We learn from Barcelona
several Castanos, died there

London, 11

The report this morning
of the health is less favorable
few days. Her Majesty has
not slept.

The Prince of Wales
left at Cardiff

Foreign Ambassadors

One of the first commercial houses in this city
has received from a respectable house at Cadix a
letter of which the following is an extract.

"I have the honor to inform you that the intro-
duction into Spain of all species of Cotton Man-
ufactures is allowed to the British Government for
the period of ten years. I was desirous of commu-
nicating this piece of intelligence by the first op-
portunity, that you might regulate your cargoes
accordingly."

Singular Advertisement.

The following curious advertisement is to be
found in a Hamburg Paper June 27. The lady
who is the advertiser is Helmina Henrietta
Antonio, of Altona. It has been so often re-
peated that there can be little doubt of the sincerity of
her wishes to find a proper companion.

"A I have not yet found a man," says
Miss Antonio, "whom I can love, I have con-
tracted a general desire to please either by po-
sition, by following the fashion, or by a spi-
rit of malice, which, however, never degen-
erates into genuine evil wishes."

"An insatiable love of liberty, and a certain
taste for idleness and ease, with a reveren-
tary kind of authority insupportable to me, have
prevented me hitherto from marrying. I have
not yet found any man so superior as to com-
mand me, so amiable as to enslave me, so void
of character as to be my slave, so discreet and
so faithful, as to be my friend. I have a mind
too elevated, a heart too timid, and an imagi-
nation too ardent, for me to be the subject of
a long continued devotion. I neither wish to
command, or to obey any man. I wish for a
friend with whom I may pass my life, and di-
vide my fortunes, marked by the power, the
traces, and the most virtuous sentiments,
without constraint, without reserve, without
false delicacy, and without rancor; music, in-
teresting reading, the society of some well in-
formed and high educated man, would fill up
our lives."

"If therefore there is to be found a woman
between the age of 20 and 30, of a good con-
stitution and moral character, well brought
up, who, together with a pure and sensible
heart, reasonable and unaffected mind, and a
correct taste, possesses polished, feminine
qualities, prudence, and that delicacy which
the common intercourse of society requires, I
should be happy to offer her my friendship and
my house. I should wish that we should nei-
ther be ugly nor absolutely poor. If the par-
ticulars which I have enumerated are found to
answer, I hope she will with a noble frankness
acquaint me through the medium of the
Affiches des Empires, with her good qualities,
and even with her failings, and that she will con-
sent to partake with me the pleasures and the
pains of life; she will find in my house an in-
come of 4000 marks annually, a commodious
and extensive apartment, with a fine view over
a large garden to the Rhine, entirely at her
own disposal. My Carriage and my servants
shall be entirely at her command. She shall
eat by herself when she pleases. We shall
make trial of each other's dispositions for
three years. All I stipulate is, that she shall be
neither a French woman, a Jewess, nor a Lady
of Quality. [July 10.]

...neither our limits nor our time will allow us to
say more, though if another day had been allowed us
for the task and one less free from interruption than
the multifarious duties of this has suffered it to
be, we could have given a fuller and a more just
account of all that transpired. But as must happen
in all similar cases, there was much that we could not
possibly say for ourselves; as every part of the house
had its scene of entertainments, and much that we did
see even, was not appreciated fully, perhaps, because
not fully understood. There were, therefore, no
doubt many excellent characters of whom we have
said nothing. But as every individual who was pre-
sent must have contributed, even if by their
presence, to the entertainment of the evening, so
we could not have given a full and true account
of the talents of those, who because they
have neither the talent to contribute to, nor the
taste to enjoy scenes of this nature, obviously seek
to rob those who have them both, of this portion
of their pleasures, by endeavouring to give an air
of ridicule to what is in itself as rational as any
other dramatic exhibition—we hope and are per-
suaded we repeat, that after the universal satisfac-
tion which this Masquerade at Chowringhee has
given to such as were present at it, and the anim-
ated and proper way in which every thing was
conducted to the eye and the ear of the most char-
acteristic and fastidious, that it will continue to be regarded
as a species of entertainment deserving the patron-
age of the rational as well as the gay.

Government Notice.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Appointments on the 1st December, 1818.

Lewis Lupton, Esq. to be Surveyor of the
Forest of Saurer.

C. Trowel, Esq. to be Superintendent of Civil
Buildings on that Island.

Sir T. Falkland, to be Advocate General for the
Rion.

Alexander Falkpocket, Esq. to be Treasurer to
the Loggerhead Society, and Collector of the Poll-
tax at Saurer.

General Orders.

AT A COURT MARTIAL HELD AT FORT
WILLIAM.

On Saturday, the 20th November, 1818.

Major Dandy was arraigned on the following
charge—For having appeared on the evening parade
with no less than two crosses in his Neckcloth, the
same being contrary to the Articles of Dress and
His Majesty's Regulations.

On which charge the Court came to the following
decision:

Sentence.—The Court having duly considered the
evidence brought by the Prosecutor and the defence
of the Prisoner, find the Prisoner guilty of the
charge of the said charge, and hereby sentence him
to six months imprisonment of chain in a cast iron
stock of not less than six inches in breadth.

The Commander in Chief entirely approves and
confirms the said sentence against Major Dandy.

We cannot omit, however, to devote a word or
two to the village scenes, which we have never seen
surpassed even in Europe. We have before mentioned
at the one end of it was an al-houze and a fruit-
still, in the centre was a post-office, and at the other
end was a stage for a strolling company of players.
These made their appearance towards the middle of
the evening, and exhibited a group that which
nothing could be more faithful. The manager him-
self announced the Entertainment, which is to con-
sist of selections of the most striking scenes from
the most celebrated Dramatic Poems. A long and
highly humorous apology was made for the ap-
pearance; the reasons of the terms were stated, some-
times; the reasons of the terms were stated, some-
times peace half penny for the boxes, three pence for the

Second Supplement to the Cour

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1819.

BIOGRAPHY.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

Louis Joseph, of Bourbon, Prince of Conde, was born at Chantilly, on the 9th of October, 1735, and was the only son of the Duke of Bourbon, who had been first minister to the regency, and of Caroline of Hesse Rhinefels, an amiable, well educated, and intelligent Princess, towards whom, Louis XV. while a youth, bore the most tender and irreproachable friendship. In this manner the monarch, who passed a large portion of his time at Chantilly, conceived an almost paternal attachment to the young Prince of Conde. Being suddenly deprived of his father, who died on the 27th of January, 1740, at the age of 47 years, and of the Duchess his mother, on the 23d of May, 1741, aged only 36, the Prince of Conde, left at orphan at five years, found the greatest consolation under these cruel losses in the attention of his King, and in the unremitting care of his uncle and guardian, Count Charolais. Louis XV. bestowed upon the young Prince the office of Lord Steward of his household, which had been held by the Duke of Bourbon, and entrusted the duties of this office to the Count Charolais till his nephew should be of an age to discharge them. He gave in the same manner, to the Duke of St. Aignan, the reversion of the government of Burgundy, to be given up to the young Prince, when he should have reached the age of 18 years. The Count Charolais directed the education of the heir of the house of Conde with a strictness which caused him early to exhibit in his character the love of study and of glory. He never spared him a severe opinion. The Duke of Bourbon had left him an inheritance which was very much disordered, and it was owing to the strict economy and the wise management of his guardian, that the Prince of Conde saw himself, on becoming of age, the possessor of a fortune sufficient to enable him to support his rank with honour. On the 2d of February, 1752, he was appointed Chevalier of the Order of the Holy Ghost. On the 3rd of May in the following year he married the Princess Charlotte-Geoffrida-Elizabeth of Rohan Soubise, by whom he had M. the Duke of Bourbon, who was born on the 18th of April, 1756, and Mademoiselle de Conde, born on the 5th of October, in 1757. The Prince of Conde lost his wife in the flower of her age, on the 8th of March, 1760. On the 13th of August, 1754, his Royal Highness convened the states of Burgundy as Governor of that province, he having then reached the age of eighteen. The following year he began his career in the army. It was the first campaign of the unfortunate seven years war. While the French generals sustained so ill the honor of their arms, the young Conde added to the glory of his great name, and obtained some brilliant suc-

cess. At the battle of Hastenbeck, being desired by his first gentleman and aide-de-camp, M. de la Touraille to step ten paces to the left, to avoid the direction of a battery which was making great havoc about him, he answered "I find none of these precautions, in the history of the great Prince of Conde." He displayed a surprising courage two years afterwards at the battle of Mindingen. He was then twenty years of age, and he was at the head of his reserve charging the enemy vigorously, on a spot already covered with the bodies of his officers and soldiers. His military talents were still better developed when he had under his command a separate body of troops. It was then that he obtained several advantages over the Prussians. At the battle of Brunschwick, the relation and worthy lieutenant of the great Frederick. The victory gained over the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick at Jochensberg in 1762 was the most brilliant exploit of the Prince of Conde, during this war. He had held his council in the midst of cannon balls, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, he remained master of the field of battle. Louis XV. to reward the worthy heir of the Condes, bestowed on him a part of the cannon taken from the enemy on this occasion. The Duke of Brunswick being afterwards on a visit to the Prince of Conde at Chantilly, and not seeing three cannons which his Royal Highness, with a truly French politeness had concealed from him, "You will conquer me twice," said the Prussian general to him; "in war by your arms, and in peace at the King's court." The first time the Prince of Conde appeared at the French Comedy after his return, they played *Bourgeois de Paris*; the public applied to him, with acclamations, an expression which is found in this little piece, *Alors, je dois a Mars*. In the dissensions which then divided the throne and the parliament, the Prince, faithful to his duty never supported his cause from that of the King. He appeared but once on the side of the opposition, this was when Louis XV. by a measure, contrary to the old constitution of the kingdom, but which was justified by necessity, thought proper to dissolve the parliament, to establish new Sovereign courts. The Prince of Conde, faithful to the old principles refused to acknowledge these pretended parliaments, and with all the Princes who like himself opposed themselves to this measure, were condemned to exile. But he was soon after recalled by the King. Nevertheless, he wrote to his subjects that his return to court must not make them think that disputed affairs would be carried before the new parliament, and that he renewed his prohibition of so doing. Before the death of the only son of Louis XV. there had existed between the daughter and the Prince of Conde a very intimate connection.

It was remarked that the heir of the throne and the heir of the house of Conde were both of them friends of learning, of the art of war, and of the old

principles of the monarchy; and there was seen with pleasure a remarkable conformity of taste and affection between these two Princes. During the residence of the Count at Campaign, when the Dauphin made himself known in so noble a manner to the French army which formed a camp near this town, the Prince of Conde was the assiduous companion of his military exercises. The Dauphin, considered it an honor to receive from him lessons in the art of war. More than once at the head of his regiment, the heir of the throne rendered military honors to the happy rival of the Duke of Brunswick. Louis XV. after the death of his son, gave the Dauphin's regiment to the Prince of Conde.

He was popular, without losing his dignity, the friend and successful cultivator of letters. He formed a society of learned men, and at his expense was formed at Chantilly one of the finest cabinets of natural history which ever existed. It is known that the Bourbon palace was built by him, which is one of the most remarkable monuments of the capital. Foreign Princes who came to France were all anxious to visit the Prince of Conde at his magnificent retreat at Chantilly. Robbing could be more brilliant in the festivals which he made for illustrious travellers. When the Count of the North, since Paul I. Emperor of Russia, came to France, the Prince of Conde detained him three days at Chantilly. Charmed with all the beauties of this place of delights, the Count of the North intended that he would gladly exchange all his possessions for Chantilly. "You would lose too much by that," said the Prince of Conde "and besides your subjects would have reason to complain." "Ah! I should give much," replied the Count, "I should be a Bourbon."

In the year 1788 the Minister of war having formed three camps for the purpose of exercising the army in grand manoeuvres, and at the same time to prevent the troubles which the agitation of the public mind gave reason to fear, the Duke of Conde had the command of that which was placed at St. Omer. He found in the troops which composed it, the sentiments which the name of Conde always excited in French soldiers. The Duke d'Enghien, accompanied him in this military excursion, and he made a tour to Dunkirk, where his grandfather explained to him with the greatest care, the details of the marine.

The preceding year the Prince of Conde had presided over the fourth session of the Assembly of Notables of 1787; he attended with the same reason of that which the King evoked the following year; showed himself a firm partisan of the principles of ancient monarchy, and signed the famous memoir of the Princes, addressed to the King near the close of the second session of the Notables.

On the 17th of July 1789, the Prince of Conde quitted France with his family, and retired to Brussels, whence he repaired through Switzerland to Turin. A great number of gentlemen, ready to fight for the cause of royalty, accompanied the Prince in his retreat. He supported them by great sacrifices. Having exhausted his finances, he borrowed at Genoa, 500,000 livres upon his diamonds. His little army, on the frontiers of Germany, increased daily.

In June, 1790, his Royal Highness published a manifesto of the following import: "I quitted my country a year ago; it is my duty to declare to the world my motives for leaving it. I will make them plain for the crimes which the intrigues of ambition of their chiefs have committed. They will blush for them when I am buried under the ruins of the monarchy. The interest of the nobility is one. It is the causes of all Princes, and of all gentlemen, that I defend. They will again unite under the glorious standard which I shall display at their head. Yes, I will proceed, notwithstanding the horror which it ought to inspire in a descendant of Henry IV. to think of dipping his hands in the blood of Frenchmen. I will go on at the head of the nobility of all nations; and, followed by all the faithful subjects of their King, who will unite under my banner, I will go, to attempt the delivery of this unhappy kingdom, which they have filled with terrors, by imprisoning Princes under pretexts the most odious and ridiculous."

The Prince of Conde finished his manifesto by giving the assurance that all the Princes of the house of Bourbon would unite to deliver the Royal branch of France from oppression, and that Sardania would give all her forces to those of Naples and Spain. When this manifesto was published in France, the revolutionists, in order to lessen the effect which it might produce, affected to doubt whether the Prince of Conde was the author, and to laugh at this energetic declaration. The national assembly gave his Royal Highness a stroke which was more sensible. On the 16th of March 1791, they declared null and void, the donation of Clermont, made to the great Conde in 1648; they also deprived his family of 400,000 livres which remained due to him, for a cession which he had afterwards made to the State. This law did not pass without violent opposition; and the Abbe Maury defended with energy the rights of this illustrious race. Some months after, the same assembly decided that a commissary should be sent from the King to the Prince of Conde, to direct him to return into the kingdom within five days for all delays, or to remove from the frontier, declaring that he would never take up arms against France. To this injunction was added a threat to sequester all the goods of the house of Conde in case his Royal Highness should refuse to submit to the orders of

the assembly. They made the too yielding Louis XVI. approve this message. The King sent to the commissary who was charged with it, a letter for the Prince of Conde, in which he urged his Royal Highness to return into France, and to renounce the project of fighting for the maintenance of rights which the national law had abolished. It is not for us to express the feelings which must have agitated the Prince of Conde, at the reception of such a letter, which connected with the journey of Louis XVI. to Varennes, gave so affecting a view of the frightful perplexity to which the confiding soul of this virtuous monarch was reduced. The commissaries of the French government delivered this letter to the Prince of Conde in the month of August, at the moment when his Highness had returned from having at Aix la Chapelle some conference with Gustavus III. That magnanimous King, desirous of proving to the Prince how sincere and earnest was the interest which he had manifested, had made a desire of taking the water, a pretext for the opportunity of conferring with his royal Highness upon the means of effectually succoring the family of the Bourbons. All was at once in harmony; but the hand of a paricide was soon to terminate the life of this monarch, and prevent him from executing his generous projects.

The Prince was at Worms when the French commissary Duverger delivered to him the letter from Louis XVI. His Royal Highness directed the messenger to follow him to Colobrun, where he would be like himself to confer with the Count d'Artois upon the answer which should be made to the message. The 11th of September following, he addressed to Louis XVI. a letter in the following terms: "Sir, Your august brothers having very willingly communicated to us the letter which they addressed to your majesty, permit us to declare in regard to it, that we adhere in heart and soul to all which they have engaged; that we are penetrated by the same sentiments, animated by the same views, fixed in the same resolutions; the zeal of which they have given the example, is inseparable from the blood which runs in our veins, from that blood which was always ready to be shed for the service of France. Bourbon, from the bottom of the heart, what should be our indignation when we see the vile and factious answer your kindness only by outrages, insult the Royal family, violate all sovereigns, trample under foot all laws divine and human, and attempt to set up their monstrous system upon the ruins of our ancient constitution. All our movements, Sir, are directed by Princes, whose wisdom equals their valor and sensibility. In following their course we are sure to proceed with firmness in the path of honour; and it is under their noble auspices, that we renew in your hands, as the Princes of your blood, and as Gentlemen of France the oath to die faithful to your service. We will all perish, rather than submit to the triumph of crime, the debasement of the throne, and the overthrow of the monarchy."

It was then that the national assembly put under sequestration all the property of the Prince of Conde, and forbade all Frenchmen to converse with him, or his officers, under the penalty of being punished as traitors to the country. From the publication of his manifesto, the revolutionists had laid waste Chantilly, and carried off the cannon which made the principal ornament of this fine residence, by recalling the glory of him who had inhabited it. Nevertheless, the Prince of Conde, who had begun to open a second loan at Amsterdam (in August, 1791) commenced making preparations for war. His Highness organized his army, which was not inferior to that composed of true gentlemen, all full of honour, and a devotedness to every trial. This army had begun to form itself at Worms. It was sent in December 1791, into the states of the Cardinal de Rohan, at Oberkirch, to be within reach to sustain the spirit of the Royalists in Strasbourg. The projects which they had formed, having failed, the army of Conde departed in the beginning of 1792 for Kreutznach, Alzey, and other places in the circle of the upper Rhine. It was then that it was completely disorganized, and incorporated into the Austrian army commanded by Baron Wurmer. The Prince of Conde opened the campaign of 1792 by marching towards Landau. He counted upon the commandant of this place; but this general officer and the garrison, having been changed, his Highness returned towards the Brigau, after the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia promised to the Prince the means of supporting his army; but fading these accounts insufficient, his Highness put in pawn his diamonds, and those of the Princess of Monaco. At a later period, the Prince obtained by the circuit which his troops took, a part of the contingents which they furnished to the Emperor, and which they had refused to pay. This order of things continued until 1795, when England charged itself entirely with the maintenance of the corps of the Prince of Conde.

If the campaign of 1792 offered to this brave band few occasions of signaling its valor, that of 1793 was sufficiently active and glorious. The Duke of Bourbon, accompanied by the Duke d'Enghien, had come to rejoin the army of his father, the first of Naire, after the troops were disbanded which he had commanded in Flanders in 1792. It was then, as it is finely expressed by De Lilla, that were seen three generations of heroes combating and increasing in the midst of dangers. The more remarkable affairs of this campaign are the battle of Jockrim, of Floriz, of Barbroth, of Winterthur, of Berstheim, and of Haguenau. At Berstheim, the attack was renewed every day with interruption, from the 30th of November to

the 9th of December. The Austrian army had Rhine on its left, and on its right the mountains which extend from Bithze to Landau. The Prince of Conde was posted in front of Berstheim. This village, situated in advance of Haguenau, offered a very advantageous position to the republicans, who, having armed the batteries, thundered upon the Austrian army. General Wurmer, who always chose the most dangerous positions for the French emigrants, entrusted it to them to take the village of Berstheim, although the extreme superiority of numbers of the republicans rendered this enterprise in appearance impossible. Three times the legion of Mirabeau, which formed the advance guard, had taken the village, and left it to be re-taken at the point of the bayonet.

Soon after, the noble Chateaux under the immediate command of the Count of Ysaumery, led to the support of this brave legion had advanced upon the village, crying, "to the bayonet!" The Prince of Conde, who would not expose this intrepid band again to the fire of this formidable battery, endeavored at first to stop this enthusiasm; but the acclamations of these brave knights redoubled. The Prince at last yielded, exclaiming, "Gentlemen you are all Bayards; let us march to the village (said he, leaping upon his horse) but I will run my sword through any one that shall enter it before me." These heroic words were not a vain bravado. The village was carried, and the Prince of Conde entered it first. The Duke of Bourbon at the head of the noble knights, and the Duke d'Enghien who commanded the knights of the crown, seconded this movement by endeavoring to emulate their hereditary valor. The first was wounded with a sabre stroke in the right hand, and the second came near being killed by a bomb that burst between the feet of his horse. The result of this day, besides the occupation of the village of Berstheim, and the taking of eight cannon by the Duke d'Enghien, secured the communications which had been upon the point of being interrupted, between the corps of the Prince of Conde and the Austrian army.

After this glorious battle Gen. Wurmer went to visit his most serene Highness. "What, Marquis," said he to him, "how do you find my little fantasy?" "Sir, they grow big by size," replied Wurmer. The Prince of Conde visited the wounded of his army to see that they wanted nothing. Among them he found some republican prisoners. They knew with what ferocity the agents of the convention attacked to their rage the French whom the chance of war had taken into their hands, and they expected to be the victims of their reprisal, which appeared natural to them. It was their surprise and gratitude, when they saw the Prince order the Surgeons to take the same care of them as of the soldiers of his corps.

The army of Conde was occupied in 1794 as in 1793 only in marches and counter-marches, in traversing the enemy and in assisting to defend the passage of the Rhine. The Prince, as eloquent as he was brave, in 1793 pronounced the funeral oration of Louis XVI. On the 4th of July 1798, he addressed the following proclamation to the army on the death of Louis XVII. "Hardly have the tombs of the unfortunate Louis XVI. of his august consort, and of their sister, closed, when we see them opened again, to join with those illustrious victims, the most interesting objects of our love and our hopes. The young shoot from so many kings, whose birth seemed to secure the happiness of his subjects, since it was formed of the blood of Henry IV., of Maria Theresa, has just sunk under the weight of his chains, and of his cruel resistance. It is not the first time that I have recalled to your recollection, that in France the King never dies. Let us swear then, to the august France who this day becomes our King, to shed the last drop of our blood to prove to him, that fidelity without bounds, that entire submission, that unalterable attachment, which we owe to him by so many titles, and with which our hearts are penetrated. Our vows manifest themselves by that cry which proceeds from the heart, and is so natural to all good Frenchmen, that cry which was always the prerogative as well as the result of your success, and which the regicides have never heard without astonishment or without remorse. After having invoked the God of compassion in behalf of the King whom we have lost, let us pray the God of armies to prolong the life of the King whom he has given us, and to confirm the crown of France on his head by his victories, if that be necessary, and more still if it is possible, by the repentance of his subjects, and by the happy union of his clemency with justice. Remember, Louis XVII. is dead. Long live Louis XVIII."

In 1795 England having undertaken, as has been said, the entire support of the army of Conde, Messrs. Crawford and Wickham repaired to his headquarters at Mulheim. They bestowed a great number of gratifications on the officers, and remitted to the Prince considerable sums to be employed in secret negotiations on the left bank of the Rhine. It was then that his Royal Highness made propositions to Pichegru, who was at Haguenau, with a King with his army. Pichegru was ready to join the standard of the King, when the directory, having received information of the negotiation, took from him the command of the republican armies.

The campaign of 1796 furnished the corps of the Prince of Conde new occasions of signaling itself. The Austrians being driven from the Brigau, his most serene Highness, who always fought at the head of his advanced guard, powerfully protected

occupation of Augsburg, by a smart affair with the At Biberach, the Prince of Condé, the Austrian for a retreat of the Austrians, and at St. Pierre at Strasbourg, October, an officer of engineers was his Royal Highness and the Duke of

When Austria made peace with France in 1763, the Prince of Condé entered the service of Russia. He was quartered in Poland, and he repaired himself to St. Petersburg, where Paul I. treated him in a manner which proved to be the best recommendation which the Prince of Condé had. The Emperor purchased for his residence the hotel of Casimir, and ordered the furniture and equipment to be arranged in such a manner, that the Prince could enter this palace, on the door of which was inscribed in letters of gold, *Hotel of Condé*, and finding himself served by servants wearing his own livery, almost thought he was entering the residence of his fathers.

The politeness and generosity of Paul I. towards the Prince of Condé, for a moment during the reign of his Russian Highness in Russia, and the same extended to the whole of his army. The Prince of Condé was quartered in the territory of Dnieper, and he remained in that country until the second condition which they gave to the Prince of Condé, the army of Marshal Suvorov having advanced towards Switzerland, in 1799, the Prince of Condé followed it at the head of his army; but he arrived at Constantine, only to support there, with his accustomed valor, a bloody combat from house to house, and to be witness of the overthrow of the coalition. Paul I. having then unexpectedly separated himself from Austria, the army of Condé passed again into the hands of England, and with the Austrians made the campaign of 1800; after which he was banished, and the Prince of Condé went to reside in England, where he inhabited with his family the Abbey of Amesbury, until the period of the first restoration, when he married the Princess Dowager of Monaco, who died in 1815; and in this retreat also he heard the afflicting news of the death of his grandson, the Duke of Enghien. It is known with what affectionate tenderness he cherished this worthy and only son of his illustrious race. The foundation which he had passed away since his fatal event, had not been able to calm the grief of so fatal a loss; and this grief has been the more sensible since the establishment of his august house upon the throne of his ancestors has brought the unfortunate prince back near the scenes which were the witness of his death.

However sad and painful in this respect the situation of his Serene Highness might be, the public hardly perceived it; grief did not deprive him of his nobility; and he received with the greatest calmness his old servants, all those whom he had known with his late reign and friendship. The Prince made his entry into Paris with the King, on the 4th of May, 1814. His Majesty restored to him the title of Colonel General of the French Infantry, and placed under his immediate command the 10th Regiment of the line. The Prince was also restored to the dignity of Grand-master of France. The association of knights of Louis, formed in 1814, chose this venerable dean of French knights for their protector.

On the 17th of March 1815 he was present at the famous royal meeting. Three days afterwards he left Paris with the king, for Belgium, and resided sometimes at Brussels and sometimes at Ghent. In the month of July 1815, he returned to Paris with the king. The Chamber of Peers appointed him president of one of their bureaux. Since the second restoration, he resided, almost constantly, at Chantilly, where a modest habitation remains in the midst of the ruins of one of the most beautiful palaces of Europe.

The Prince of Condé wrote, during his leisure, the life of his illustrious ancestor, which was published in 1806, at Paris, under the modest title of *Essay upon the Life of the Great Condé*, by L. J. of Bourbon, his fourth descendant. 1st and 3d editions, 8vo. This work is written with simplicity, a precision, and a truly historical exactness, was admired at the period of its publication, and was proof against the attacks of the critics, at a time when the name of Bourbon, and that of Condé, were sufficient to excite the fury of the revolutionists. He had one daughter, Louis Adelaide Bourbon Condé, who was born Oct. 5, 1737. She became Abbess of Remizeu in 1788, emigrated with her family in 1789, and after having successively resided in Germany, Russia, and England, returned with the king in 1814. As distinguished by her piety and virtue as by her birth, she renounced the world many years ago, to embrace the religious life. She could not, as she wished, resume the cloister in 1816, but was obliged to wait until the ancient palace of the temple, which his Majesty had given her for the purpose of joining her sisters, was fitted for her reception, at the end of 1816. On the 3d of November the Princess entered this retreat, never more to depart from it, consecrating herself with her sons to perpetual adoration, the object of which is to expiate the crimes of the revolution, on the very spot where the greatest of them was committed.

Late American Extracts.

AUG. 24, 1818.

From the Nashville Clarion, June 14.

The Cherokee Indians are now in much perplexity—the proposition, to remove (beyond the Mississippi) had startled the stoutest of them. Females are dismembering—man and wife separating; child and parent parting, never to meet again in the land endeared to them by every tie that binds man to the place of his nativity, and to where the moulder-

ing bones of his ancestors, are now in much perplexity. Repeatedly pressed on the subject of going, some seem to have lost all consideration, and a few dance a party drunk and distracted, turned out to kill the first white man they could find. They went to the widow Wolfe's where a man was travelling had slept. At soon as the latter took the subject, he saved him by prompt communication.

(City of Washington Ga.)

JULY 27.

Literary.—A new book has just been re-printed in New York from a Quebec edition, entitled "The History of the War in the Canadas, during the late war with the United States, including the political history of Lower Canada during the administration of Sir James Craig and Sir George Prevost, from the year 1807 until the year 1815, by Robert Christie, Esq." In criticism on the work, the editor of the New York Evening Post makes the following spirited remarks, which we take pleasure in re-publishing, as being due to the well earned character of the heroes of the late war.

In the history of the military and naval operations during the late war, we do not accuse him of any positive designed misstatement; disaster we know too well was often the lot of the American arms during the two first campaigns at the northward, but we also know that our fortunes began to assume a very different aspect before the war terminated, and that brilliant affairs occurred which reflected the highest possible credit upon those arms both by sea and land. A perfect impartiality, however, was not always to have been expected when speaking of the conduct of the two rival nations, and Mr. Christie seems to have thought he conducted his history with sufficient candor if he only took care to avoid any direct violation of positive truth; that he was quite at liberty to pass eighty over those occasions which reflected a honor upon the English arms, and to omit all mention of the names of the gallant American officers who were engaged in them. When compelled by historical fidelity to the performance of the task, and betrayed the staging mortification he experienced by an attempt to conceal it from himself and his readers. Yes, this noble spirited historian, this fair and impartial lover of truth, is capable of the meanness of sinking all mention of the name of the youthful hero, who with a handful of men, defeated a body of English and Scotch, in their attempt to storm the fort Sandusky; and in a second yet more striking case, of him, who covered himself and his country with glory, by his mastery skill in naval tactics and wrestling the victrix name of the most experienced and bravest Captain in British marine. And did he stop here by this pitiful artifice, to intercept the names of Croghan and Macdonough from reaching posterity, would not every generous mind revolt at such unworthy conduct in this historian, who like the tyrant of antiquity, has thus unwarily taken the most direct means to defeat his own purpose. Nor are the names of Scott, Brown, Gaiter, or any one of the American commanders mentioned by him, with suitable distinction, if we except the solitary case of commodore Perry; to him, and him only, has he rendered his due. The following account of the naval action on Lake Erie, is extracted as well for the purpose of giving his credit for his justice to the American commander, as afford the reader a specimen of his manner:

On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy's fleet were described at anchor in Put-in-Bay, where they immediately weighed and here down upon the British squadron. While the wind blowing a gentle breeze from the south west veering round to the south east, gave the enemy the weather-gage. At a quarter before 12, the British commenced firing, which was in ten minutes afterwards interrupted by the enemy, who bore up for close action. The engagement continued with unabated fury until half past 3 when the enemy's principal ship, the Lawrence, being rendered unmanageable, commodore Perry left her in charge of his first lieutenant, Yarnall, and hoisted his pennant on board the Niagara. Soon after this officer left the Lawrence, her colours were struck but the British, from the weakness of their crews and destruction of their boats, were enabled to take possession of her. It was at this anxious and interesting juncture, that the fate of the day seemed to poise in purpose of giving his credit for his justice to the American commander, as afford the reader a specimen of his manner:

(City of Washington Ga.)

AUG. 28.

Extract from the Log Book of the brig Lady Mary Pelham, arrived this forenoon from Buzzards.

June 14th, 1818, lat. 43. 12, N. and long. 14. 20, W. at 3. 30 P. M. the wind from the N. and standing to the westward, close-hauled upon a wind, saw a sail ahead; about 4 P. M. made them out to be ships carrying a press of sail and shortly after shorted sail and changed signals, they were both armed with the largest cannon 24 guns, figure head, yellow sides and heavy quarter, talerics, painted white chiefly. The smallest ship had a woman figure-head white and one white streak around, both had royal yards rigged aloft, when they closed with as the smallest ship passed to windward of us, within grape distance, and hoisted the English colors, then fired 3 shot well aimed from the waist, chiefly at the L. M. Pelham, although our colours were hoisted up, and main yard aback and our colours flying, and the female passengers on deck, which they could see plainly, the other ship hove too at the same time upon our lee bow and hoisting a king's Spanish ensign and pendant, the first shot from the Spaniard went over us, between the fore and main mast, the second with round and grape, close under the bow, and the third went close over the fort castle, over the fore mast, and struck a few yards to leeward, after which the small ship bore up and ran close under stern, and ordered us to send our boat on board immediately; and when within a short pistol shot under our lee, and we in the act of lowering the boat down, the female passengers and all gentlemen passengers upon deck having got a little over their fright after such a rough sail, the small ship, in a deliberate manner fired a volley of musketry into us, which fortunately neither shot nor wounded any one, but several went through the main and other masts, and the quarter deck. I naturally concluded there was a war declared between the U. States and Spain, and knowing otherwise how to account for such villainous treatment to an unarmed merchantman. I ordered the colours to be hoisted down; and after showing off from along side the Pelham, was then within half pistol shot of us, still he had a gang aback, with their muskets pointed at us in the boat, that I expected every moment they would shoot all hands of us in the boat. In the interim, whilst I was on the boat the small ship with my papers, the Pelham was boarded by an armed boat, and as I feared from the large ship—and by the passengers and informed that when the officer came on board he made many inquiries that displayed the most consummate ignorance, and corresponding with his appearance. Among the rest wanted to persuade one of the passengers that he was the Captain of the Pelham, and not believe she was from Bordeaux, and was asked upon coming on deck whether we was declared, said no, but expected it hourly and wished it, sincerely, begged about how the Spaniards would give the Americans cigars to smoke if there came a war, and was very lavish of his abuse, and said positively that he was not to be taken for the Captain General of the Havana, nor to respect any American flag, and said that it was his opinion that the Americans were a damn'd set of pirates and puppets. It is the opinion that they were bound to Corunna &c."

New York E. post.

AUG. 28, 1818.

ANGUSTIA, Geo. July 18.

We are informed by an officer of the late expedition, who was left at St. Marks, and who was present at the execution of Francis, that he had in possession when captured, a Rifle Gun presented to him by the Prince Regent, and a tortoise snail box set in gold, presented to him by the Queen of England, as a mark of distinction. The Brigadier General was in the British service. These facts establish beyond doubt, the alliance and influence of England with the Indians under the jurisdiction of Spain. We have long known the influence the British have had in Florida, as well with the Spanish authorities as the Indians; and that though they were nominally Spanish provinces, yet they were really more under the rule and influence of British agents than the cabinet of Spain.

This proceeded as much, and probably much more, from the inability of Ferdinand than from his acquiescence in or connivance at such measures as have been pursued by the agents of British merchants and trading companies, and confirmed by the officers of Spain, particularly in Pensacola. The Spanish officers and soldiery in Florida have been generally worse paid than any other officers in the world. It is from this cause, that men who were disposed to act honorably and independently, have been compelled to resign their offices and return home, or commence some other course of life to procure a subsistence; and none but those who have submitted to the base means of subsisting by speculation and bribery, have been able to hold their offices; this gave occasion to a speculator in that country, to say, "every Spaniard has his price." The English agents saw this and made use of it.

It is from these causes that an agent of a British trading company, (and perhaps the government likewise) procured in 1812, from the Governor Don Maest, permission to offer in his name through the medium of M. Queen and Opreala, a chief of the Florida Tawos on the Alabama, a reward of nine Dollars for each American Scalp that should be brought by the Creek Indians to Pensacola. The English companies have found the trade of this section of the country profitable, and the government have been led to believe that they might make the Creek action of Indians and Ally servicable to themselves and formidable to the frontier settlers of the State of Georgia, Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory, and to effect this object they have spared neither pains nor expense, the latter from a conviction that they came within our knowledge, we think may be moderately estimated at 100,000

Dollars a year for the last seven years, and the necessities of the Spanish officers afforded them a ready and open door to effect this purpose.

Many of the officers and soldiers at Augustia have as much as fourteen years due them, and those at St. Marks, had some fifteen, some nineteen. When that post was taken possession of by General Jackson, those of Pensacola had been but little better paid, except by the British.

It is from these causes that the British have had such an unbounded influence in the Spanish territories of Florida, and from the ease with which they could place the responsibility on the Spanish authorities, they have used it in the best manner to excite the Indians to acts of hostility against us, first from a persuasion that it was impracticable for us to march an army into the country—Secondly, that if we should, they would receive succor from the Spanish fortresses on the coast, and that the Americans were a set of robbers who would plunder and extort from them in their power, and whom it was right for them to murder and rob at pleasure.

Sufficient evidences of Indian hostility were found in every village the army visited, after leaving Fort Scott, and of the agents of the British Government having furnished them with the means of executing their hostile purposes; and the Spanish authorities at St. Marks, acknowledged having supplied them with arms, ammunition, provisions and clothing.

The facts of Arbuthnot and Ambriest having excited them to acts of hostility, and having distributed money, ammunition, provision, arms, and uniforms to them, were indisputably proved; and the philanthropy of Arbuthnot's heart was strongly portrayed in a letter to his son directing him to poison his clerk because he was becoming too popular with the Indians.

Chronicle.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Herald, dated Gibraltar, June 3, 1818.

"I have no news to send you by this opportunity, save only that the poor Don is so harassed by the 'vile rebels,' the privateers, that even the little shipping trade between this and (admiral) only 50 miles in extent, is cut up.—All trade of value between these two ports is carried on either under the American or the English flag. Four privateers have literally blockaded the port of Cadiz for some time past, making captures in sight of the walls!—And the Russian fleet in port!"

Baltimore Patriot and Mer. Ado.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON, 30 July.

Sir W. Scott, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, has decided some days since in the matter so long depending between Lord Cochrane and the fleet under the orders of Admiral Gambier; on the subject of the distribution of the money arising from the Prizes taken in April 1809, which Lord Cochrane claimed as belonging to himself alone and the ships under his orders. The learned judge has decided, that the fleet, as well as the ships commanded by Lord Cochrane, having acted conjointly in this engagement, which was a distinct action, the money in question ought to be divided equally amongst the forces who co-operated on the occasion.

Paris, 10th July.

A steam vessel is building at London, which is to be capable of containing 600 persons, and to be used between Dover and Calais.

Train, 4th July.

On Saturday evening, during service, the lightning struck the Church of Lombard; in its passage, it threw down the book of the holy gospels which was on the altar, and the taper which an assistant priest was holding, it passed them, to the organ, whose pipes it melted; and on going on threw down the doors of the Church and tore off the hinges. Fortunately no one was hurt.

London, 15th July.

The Duke of Gloucester has left Cheltenham for Gloucester, he will return on the 28th in order to embark at Dover. After having spent some days at Paris, his Royal Highness will set out for Rome. His absence was not exceed three months.

A Whaler which is just arrived, met in the first week in June, with the expedition going to the North pole near Maryland bay on the coast of Spitzbergen, in lat. 70°. 34'. The ships and men were in good condition.

The Lord Chancellor gave his decision the day before yesterday in the affair of Lord Stewart. It would be recollected that the question was, if the refusal of Mrs. Taylor, tresser of Lady Vane-Tempest, could prevent the marriage of this young lady with Lord Stewart. The Lord Chancellor has decided in the negative. Sir S. Romilly informed his lordship's decision, to the house of Peers.

According to advices from Manchester of the 11th inst., there were only in that town and its environs, three manufacturing works, and it was thought these would soon be likewise deserted. On the evening of the 10th, the military had been obliged to be called in, but on the next morning, all was again quiet.

11th July.

We had the day before yesterday a terrible storm the lightning fell with a horrible crash upon the cupola of the church of St. Charles. After having been the cross, taken off several sheets of lead, bro' on the windows and injured the cornice, it entered the church, threw to a great distance a lamp which was before the principal altar, and overpowered a chandelier; it carried away the foot of an angel which served as a support for a pulpit and went out by a chapel; whence it passed upon the roof of the adjoining houses, several of which were damaged.

...at this price, the Bombay ... for better market, and ... twenty days, some alteration ... the prices. The Bengal ships now ... 8 to 13 tales, and the Bombay at ... 12, 13, and 14 tales. The Captains ... sold their from 13 to 13-2, ... company's Revenue Cotton brought ... Company had sold their two-third ... and one-third Downrag to their Cap- ... in Bombay at 180 Rupees per candy, ... which the Captains re-sold there to free-traders ... for the English market, at 270, and bought ... Downrag, Margrolo, and Poorbender Cotton ... at 180 Rupees per candy on board.

It is added that very few Cotton Goods, ... Raw Silk, or Silk Piece Goods would be ... exported from Canton for Bombay this season, ... in consequence of their high price. The exportation ... of soft sugar would amount it was thought ... to 45,000 peculs, and of Sugar Candy to about ... 45,000 tale.

The quantity of Malwa Opium imported at ... Macao, amounted to about 2300 peculs, and ... was selling at from 580 to 590 dollars per ... chest. At Whampoa there had been 800 peculs ... brought by American and other vessels, which ... was selling at 660 dollars. The Bengal Opium ... in Whampoa, brought 1190 dollars. The ... key Opium, of which there was about 1900 ... peculs in the market, was selling at 550 dollars, ... and this and the Malwa had the most rapid ... sale.

We have been furnished by this occasion with ... accurate lists of the several ships' cargoes of ... Cotton sold in China during this season, ... with the prices brought by each, as well as a list ... of the quantities of Opium imported at Macao and ... Whampoa, during the season, distinguishing the ... different sorts. We give these in detail for the ... information of our mercantile readers.

List of several ships' cargoes of Cotton sold ... in China in the year 1816, with the prices ... brought by each.

| Bengal Ships. | Tales. |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Juliana, | 120 |
| Zenobia, | 120 |
| Philippa, | 120 |
| Maitland, | 12 8 to 12 5 |
| Byrangore, | 120 |
| Mysoore, | 120 |
| Aria, | 120 |
| East India, | 120 |
| Lady Sophia, | 120 |

| Bombay Ships. | Tales. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Charlotte, | 110 |
| Good Success, | 131 |
| Sulimany, | 132 |
| Ann, | 125 |
| Lord Castlereagh, | 125 |
| Lovine, 3000 Dales contract, | 130 |
| 1185 Dales, market price, | 125 |
| Bannerman, | 123 |
| Milford, | 127 |
| Greenwich, | 127 |
| Cornwallis, | 12 1 to 11 5 |

| 11 C. Bombay and China Ships. | Tales. |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Captain Jameson's, | 132 |
| Adam's, | 132 |
| Majorbanks, | 132 |
| Campbell's, | 127 |
| McLeod's, | 133 |
| Patterson's, | 134 |
| Hon'ble Company's Cotton, | 145 |

| Total importation of Cotton to China this season. | Bales. |
|---|---------|
| Bengal, | 40,000 |
| Bombay country ships, | 31,500 |
| Portuguese, | 6,500 |
| Hon'ble Company's ships, | 35,000 |
| Total, | 113,000 |

• Bales of 300 lbs. and upwards.

The importations of Opium during the season, are stated as follows:

| | Bengal. | China. |
|---|---------|--------|
| Macao, | 1666 | |
| Whampoa, about | 1500 | |
| Whampoa, | | 600 |
| Macao, including a portion of last year's importation, which remained unsold, | 3000 | |
| Whampoa, | 750 | |
| Total, | 2750 | |

Total 6514 chests—a stock far exceeding the usual consumption.

Note.—It being an object with the importers to conceal the quantity of Opium at Whampoa, it cannot be accurately ascertained but at Macao, where the article passes Custom-house for the payment of Portuguese duties, the stock on hand is always a matter of notoriety.

A letter which had also been sent to us from the same quarter under date of October 8th, enters more fully into the particulars of the Opium market, and though a duplicate of this has already transpired, we deem it right not to withhold the information it contains from such of our readers as may not have seen it. The writer says, the unprecedented importation of Malwa Opium with a portion of Turkey has had the effect of completely depressing the market in this article. The quantity of other Opium, however, is not the sole obstacle to the sale; the weight and quantity are universally objected to. The Boneres is avowedly better this year than the Patna, from the circumstance, it is thought, of the inundations not being so extensively felt in the one district, as in the other, and some chests have been sold more readily from 1150 to 1160 Spanish Dollars. For the Patna of this season 1200 Dollars were obtained for a few chests, either bartered for Sugar, &c. or sold on time; but the purchasers have since declared that they re-sold them at considerable loss; and even the second buyers after trying their quality were most anxious to return their bargains. Were the loss of weight (about six or eight catties per chest) the only grievance, it might be easily ascertained; and allowed for; it is considered that this deficiency is a consequence of the general deterioration which is known to be great, for on submitting the old and new to the test, the latter is found to yield considerably less true Opium than the former. To quote prices would be difficult, when no real offers are made, an American being at the date of this letter lying at Whampoa, and supplying the market with seven hundred and fifty peculs of Malwa Opium; besides which there were about two thousand peculs more at Macao. It is thought that if thirty chests of new Malwa Opium were forced into the market at once, 1100 dollars could not be procured, besides the risk of further depression. The Opium on hand is considered to be more than the consumption requires, so that delay would not produce a high price. Five chests of old Boneres were sold a few days prior to the sailing of the East India for 1250 dollars at one month's credit, and old Patna brought 1300 dollars.

The state of remittances presented another embarrassing feature of the season. Bills, public or private, were not to be procured, and for some time the high premium of eight per cent. was demanded, and only a small amount at that rate could be provided. The Chinese authorities had for a long time resisted all applications for leave to export Dollars; but as the Company had prepared a quantity for shipping by H. M. brig Bacchus, and obtained leave to export them, a modified permission was expected also for individuals.

Extort of a Letter dated Trieste, June 12, 1816.

The extensive importations of Coffee that took place last month, produced at first some dullness in that article, and even a trifling decline in prices. The favourable advices received since from all quarters, of that article, and the considerable advance which prices have experienced in England, have revived the spirit of purchasers, and sales to a considerable extent have taken place within the last fortnight, at our quotations.

Our supply of Leaf Sugars is extensive, and the demand very limited. So little has been done in that article of late, that no quotations could be made with any accuracy. Brazil Sugars are flat. Some extensive sales of Crushed and Havannah Sugars have lately taken place at our quotations. Ginger, Maranham Cocoa, Rice, Hides and all species of Rum continue in limited demand. The price of Pepper has lately considerably improved, and 300 Bags of Goa were lately disposed of at f. 43 to 44½. Company's is held at f. 50 to 55, and is likely to fetch that price soon, should no extensive and unlooked for arrivals take place. Ceylon Cinnamon of fine quality is scarce, and saleable in small parcels at our quotations; inferior descriptions are dull of sale. The demand for Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, is very limited. Cloves and Vanilla none. Indigo continues flat.

We have no Georgia, Louisiana and East India Cottons in the market just now, and we think that very moderate arrivals would fetch readily the quoted prices. Brazil Cottons are flat. Subugia of first quality are scarce, and saleable in small parcels at our quotations. Other qualities of Levant Cotton are plentiful, and dull of sale. The demand for Twist, Long Cloth, and other East India Piece Goods is very limited, and prices are nominal.

Lombardy Rice, Almonds, Box Wood, White Galls, Yellow Berries, Sheep's Wool, Hare Skin, Sponges of inferior quality, Cream Tartar, and Steel, are dull of sale.

Bear's Wax of every description is scarce, and saleable at our quotations.

Blue Galls, Sponges, Madder Roots, and Opium, none.

The price of Oil is likely to be supported, and may perhaps experience an advance, as the shipments from Puglia are likely to be suspended, in consequence of the high prices there. Our supply of Wheat is now nearly exhausted by the shipments that have taken place of late for England, Portugal, and Spain. The advices from the interior state, that owing to the fine weather, the harvest is likely to prove very abundant this year.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

In Jan'y. On Thursday last, at Fackham, Kent, Frederick Drey, Esq. to Frances Buttivant, 4th daughter of Jas. Buttivant, Esq. Kensington.

On Tuesday the 7th instant, at Camberwell church, Mr. T. R. Alston, of Bishopsgate street, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. G. Sgoers, Esq. of Crosby-square.

On the 8th inst. at Eltham, in Kent, by the Revd. C. B. Abdy, Rector of Cooperale, in the county of Essex, James Nicholas Abdy, Esq. to Charlotte Georgina, eldest daughter of Thomas King, Esq. of Eltham.

On Friday, the 2d inst. at Wile, Derbyshire, Christopher Hiden, Esq. to Eliza, daughter of John Fraeth, Esq. of Risley, in the same county.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. at St. Marylebone church, by the Rev. William Mead, Hugh Lewis Albert, Esq. late of the 50th regiment, to Jane, only daughter of Matthias Wills, Esq. of Taunbridge-court, Godegone, Surrey, and niece of the late Robert Wills, Esq. of Wansford, Essex.

On the 20th ult. at Banquhar, Henry Hardie, s. d. of Manchester, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Robert Whigham, Esq. of Ballidry-hill, Dumfriesshire.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 9th inst. John Sprot, Esq. of Clapham-common, aged 43.

On the morning of the 7th inst. at Teignmouth, Devonshire, Mary, relict of the late John Smith, Esq. of Summer-castle, Lancashire.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. at her house at Sunninghill, Berks, Lady Lindsay, widow of General Sir David Lindsay, Bart.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. after a few days illness, aged 58, Jane, the wife of John Lane, Esq. of Goldsmith's hall.

At Stanwell, Middlesex, on the 2d inst. after a long illness, aged 18, Maria Gibbes, third daughter of Sir John and Lady Gibbes.

On the 6th inst. Mary, wife of Mr. John E. of Marston, Hackney, aged 68.

On the 6th inst. at her house at Maidenhead, Bridget, Lady Pocock, widow of the late Sir Isaac Pocock.

On Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wright, of Mansford-street, Manchester square.

On Friday, the 19th inst. Francis Alvan, Esq. in his 90th year, at his house in Walbrook, after a lingering and painful illness.

On the 9th instant, aged 33, Hannah, the wife of Mr. Samuel Pennington, Windsor.

On the 6th July, in Upper Berkeley street, The Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Richardson, wife of Francis Richardson, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late Earl Winterton.

Second Madras Government Lottery.

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE FIRST CLASS,

Monday, the 21st December, 1818.

No. 2613 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

No. 2074 3705 5346 5578 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

No. 1258 4475 4842 5031 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

No. 381 760 1639 1131 1804 2034 2508 3915 3591 3187 3433 3101 3554 4946 4065 4076 4419 5819 5541 5956 Prizes of 150 Rupees each.

| Prizes of 50 Rupees each. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| 19 | 34 | 47 | 62 | 86 | 88 | 99 | 371 | | |
| 177 | 740 | 399 | 598 | 148 | 759 | 450 | 462 | | |
| 780 | 497 | 820 | 506 | 256 | 734 | 538 | 558 | | |
| 306 | 369 | 671 | 955 | 593 | 445 | 365 | 399 | | |
| 575 | 739 | 724 | 158 | 919 | 519 | 315 | 633 | | |
| 398 | 616 | 681 | 481 | 837 | 708 | 290 | 333 | | |
| 243 | 961 | 495 | 951 | 576 | 329 | 477 | 463 | | |
| 454 | 995 | 398 | 346 | 700 | 141 | 612 | 152 | | |
| 497 | 564 | 377 | 143 | 909 | 686 | 774 | 103 | | |
| 795 | 669 | 558 | 734 | 409 | 788 | 299 | 97 | | |
| 335 | 374 | 494 | 034 | 195 | 1808 | 1743 | 1319 | | |
| 1841 | 1931 | 1495 | 191 | 1855 | 1913 | 1660 | 1074 | | |
| 1346 | 1787 | 199 | 1931 | 198 | 1959 | 1143 | 1730 | | |
| 1746 | 1358 | 1930 | 1856 | 1723 | 1182 | 1448 | 1907 | | |
| 1000 | 1338 | 1368 | 1369 | 161 | 1197 | 1986 | 1947 | | |
| 1467 | 170 | 1689 | 1640 | 1043 | 1108 | 1184 | 155 | | |
| 1897 | 1591 | 1840 | 1039 | 1576 | 1373 | 1915 | 1357 | | |
| 1898 | 1858 | 1330 | 1939 | 1115 | 1561 | 1331 | 1845 | | |
| 1998 | 1090 | 1739 | 1696 | 1140 | 1899 | 1132 | 1846 | | |
| 1196 | 1417 | 1495 | 171 | 694 | 1918 | 193 | 1934 | | |
| 1951 | 1107 | 1775 | 1771 | 2446 | 2913 | 2469 | 9118 | | |
| 3043 | 2939 | 3697 | 3679 | 2818 | 2801 | 375 | 2823 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2684 | 2518 | 2847 | 4147 | 3112 | 3265 | 2845 | 2916 |
| 2736 | 2049 | 2042 | 2358 | 2833 | 2391 | 2624 | 2323 |
| 2379 | 2461 | 1919 | 1909 | 2184 | 1928 | 2123 | 2167 |
| 2448 | 2780 | 1062 | 2799 | 1505 | 2617 | 1912 | 2192 |
| 2824 | 2663 | 2826 | 2495 | 1497 | 3168 | 2705 | 2727 |
| 2656 | 2916 | 2178 | 2661 | 2743 | 2359 | 2443 | 2453 |
| 2978 | 2666 | 2677 | 2696 | 2345 | 2674 | 2656 | 3197 |
| 3565 | 3657 | 3010 | 3391 | 3411 | 3569 | 3997 | 3592 |
| 3939 | 3779 | 3492 | 3019 | 3693 | 3913 | 3443 | 3523 |
| 3403 | 3419 | 3569 | 3061 | 3896 | 3992 | 3670 | 3921 |
| 3744 | 3447 | 3909 | 3009 | 3031 | 3935 | 3910 | 366 |
| 2847 | 3193 | 3077 | 3710 | 3296 | 3810 | 3686 | 3463 |
| 3818 | 3184 | 3078 | 3087 | 3730 | 3006 | 3920 | 3811 |
| 3932 | 1668 | 1068 | 3332 | 3998 | 3116 | 3704 | 382 |
| 3619 | 3761 | 3218 | 3926 | 3496 | 3393 | 3609 | 34 |
| 3677 | 3865 | 3736 | 3028 | 3133 | 3740 | 3074 | 34 |
| 3931 | 3257 | 3691 | 3437 | 3637 | 3466 | 3334 | 322 |
| 4767 | 4511 | 499 | 4277 | 4242 | 4046 | 4966 | 4540 |
| 4687 | 4181 | 4294 | 4467 | 4673 | 4873 | 4253 | 4311 |
| 4111 | 4310 | 4664 | 4663 | 4928 | 4906 | 4376 | 4515 |
| 4617 | 4898 | 4556 | 4953 | 4177 | 4191 | 4130 | 4515 |
| 4554 | 4163 | 4953 | 4392 | 4916 | 4615 | 4905 | 4237 |
| 4959 | 4915 | 4408 | 4304 | 4356 | 4232 | 493 | 423 |
| 4562 | 411 | 4565 | 4399 | 4422 | 19 | 4642 | 4600 |
| 4095 | 4952 | 4631 | 4473 | 4178 | 4081 | 4645 | 4190 |
| 4183 | 4399 | 4104 | 4074 | 4458 | 4 | 4925 | 486 |
| 4617 | 4134 | 4716 | 4189 | 5725 | 5893 | 5699 | 5197 |
| 5365 | 5036 | 5072 | 5449 | 5496 | 5438 | 5088 | 5067 |
| 5390 | 5073 | 5499 | 5486 | 5994 | 5698 | 5699 | 1000 |
| 5927 | 5874 | 5694 | 5689 | 5271 | 5318 | 5993 | 5407 |
| 5634 | 5244 | 5141 | 5790 | 5380 | 5494 | 5916 | 5921 |
| 5015 | 5754 | 5928 | 5723 | 5732 | 5 | 573 | 5924 |
| 5295 | 5184 | 5829 | 5843 | 5949 | 5945 | 5675 | |
| 5651 | 5905 | 5743 | 5143 | 5441 | 5883 | 5897 | 5150 |
| 5170 | 5899 | 5655 | 6033 | 5601 | 5198 | 5204 | 5668 |
| 5101 | 5443 | 5767 | 5568 | 5741 | 5696 | 5863 | 5554 |
| 5851 | 5892 | 4304 | 5718 | 5637 | 5128 | 5564 | |

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE FIRST CLASS,

Thursday, the 24th December, 1818.

No. 1610 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.

No. 952 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

No. 4270 5378 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.

No. 1253 1981 3495 5512 5900 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

No. 1901 1882 1877 1917 2292 4577 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

No. 29 702 1430 1958 1499 4973 2976 3549 3436 3063 3040 3279 4534 4743 5407 5131 5391 5716 5177 5300 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

| Prizes of 50 Rupees each. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| 5 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 26 | 491 | 360 | 234 | | |
| 486 | 136 | 573 | 927 | 317 | 233 | 304 | 296 | | |
| 505 | 833 | 941 | 714 | 699 | 921 | 267 | 374 | | |
| 193 | 798 | 703 | 748 | 982 | 349 | 704 | 998 | | |
| 114 | 694 | 906 | 382 | 433 | 411 | 754 | 904 | | |
| 105 | 750 | 911 | 795 | 118 | 641 | 159 | 813 | | |
| 811 | 997 | 929 | 547 | 106 | 674 | 460 | 449 | | |
| 973 | 155 | 519 | 995 | 1303 | 1235 | 1699 | 1347 | | |
| 1391 | 1567 | 1791 | 1487 | 1669 | 1445 | 1674 | 1052 | | |
| 1368 | 1150 | 1863 | 1433 | 1644 | 1439 | 1345 | 1645 | | |
| 1035 | 1183 | 1498 | 1524 | 1895 | 1908 | 1724 | 1761 | | |
| 1948 | 1910 | 1898 | 1918 | 1816 | 1777 | 1550 | 1090 | | |
| 1548 | 1077 | 1316 | 1973 | 1035 | 1500 | 1046 | 1245 | | |
| 1254 | 1384 | 1416 | 1124 | 1217 | 1609 | 1036 | 1891 | | |
| 1318 | 1563 | 1601 | 1444 | 1248 | 1217 | 1116 | 1867 | | |
| 1983 | 1923 | 1859 | 1150 | 1578 | 1611 | 1521 | 1305 | | |
| 1104 | 1227 | 1704 | 1178 | 1603 | 1608 | 1361 | 8508 | | |
| 3698 | 4869 | 2992 | 3749 | 3480 | 3303 | 2062 | 2926 | | |
| 3985 | 3156 | 3319 | 1901 | 437 | 3194 | 3084 | 2346 | | |
| 3604 | 3774 | 3468 | 2493 | 3136 | 3406 | 3418 | 798 | | |
| 2193 | 2744 | 2955 | 3037 | 3439 | 3439 | 3106 | 2501 | | |
| 2534 | 2750 | 2199 | 2134 | 3199 | 3097 | 2193 | 2966 | | |
| 3342 | 3098 | 2021 | 2621 | 3217 | 3295 | 2643 | 2845 | | |
| 2149 | 2767 | 3370 | 3010 | 3217 | 3295 | 2643 | 2845 | | |
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